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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

- Reportage, Comment on SALT II Controversy AA 1
  - Government Issues Statement [PRAVDA 1 Jun] AA 1
  - Reagan View Causes U.S. 'Alarm' [PRAVDA 30 May] AA 2
  - Weinberger: Limits 'Undesirable' AA 3
  - Warnke Criticizes Decision AA 3
  - Moscow Denounces U.S. Stand [Ilyashenko] AA 4
  - Bovin on U.S. Tridents AA 5
- Reportage on NATO Foreign Ministers Meeting AA 6
  - 'Irritation' With U.S. Noted [Kalyagin] AA 6
  - Allies Oppose U.S. SALT II Stance [Kalyagin] AA 6
  - Shishkin Commentary AA 7
  - Concluding Document Criticized AA 8
- Government Issues Statement on Chemical Weapons AA 9
- FRG's SPD Issues Statement Against U.S. CW Deployment AA 10
- West Berlin Party Calls for Removal of U.S. Weapons AA 10
- CSSR Delegate Addresses MBFR Session AA 11
- Delegate Addresses European Security Session [Balebanov] AA 11

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

- UN Special Session Closes Debate on Africa CC 1
  - 'Legacy of Colonialism' Blamed CC 1
  - 'Action Program' Adopted CC 1
  - Libya's Al-Turayki Cited [Lobachenko] CC 1
- Komplektov Discusses Issues With UN's Suy CC 2
- PRAVDA Views U.S. Stance at Berne Conference [Bolshakov 28 May] CC 2
- Connection Between Disarmament, Development Noted [Kulik] CC 4
- Moscow Roundtable on Poverty, Arms Race Ends [Kondrashov in IZVESTIYA 26 May] CC 5
- Zhukov Elected Chairman of Peace Year Committee CC 6
- Ryabov Attends Chemical Fiber Symposium [PRAVDA 28 May] CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

- Falin Remarks on Prospects for U.S.-USSR Summit [Hamburg ARD TV] A 1
- PRAVDA Rebuts U.S. Charge's Complaint Concerning CIA Item [31 May] A 1
- U.S. Administration Seen as 'Main Danger' to West [Krasikov] A 2
- U.S. Denies Saudi Arabia Stingers as Punishment A 3
- U.S. Report on Ethiopian Government Termed 'Hogwash' [Bogdanov] A 5

CHINA

- Agreement Reached on Shipping With Beijing B 1
- PRC Social Science Group Leader on USSR Visit B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

- Further on Foreign Minister Abe's Moscow Visit C 1
  - Gorbachev Reviews Issues C 1
  - Abe Lays Wreath C 2
  - Shevardnadze, Abe Exchange Speeches C 2
  - 'Frank' Discussions Held C 4
  - TV Reports Press Conference C 4
  - Ties Linked to 'Territorial Question' C 5
  - PRAVDA Carries Joint Communique [2 Jun] C 5
  - Shevardnadze Attends Abe Departure C 8
- Gorbachev Congratulates Mongolia's Batmonh on Reelection C 8
- 19th MPRP Congress Concludes in Ulaanbaatar C 8
  - Batmonh Gives Concluding Speech C 9
- Vorotnikov Visits Mongolian Knitwear Factory C 9

WESTERN EUROPE

- Reportage on UK Parliamentarians Visit G 1
  - Meet Georgian SSR Chief G 1
  - Gilashvili Denies 'Dry Law' G 1
  - Whitelaw Recounts Gorbachev Talks G 1
  - Interviewed on Moratorium, Chernobyl [Barabeychik] G 2
- Tulkunov-Led Parliamentary Delegation Arrives in Luxembourg G 3
- TASS Reports Cooperation Talks With The Netherlands G 4
- Friendship Society Group Visits Cyprus G 4
- Comparison of Finnish Parliamentarians Visit to Moscow G 5
- Bonner Press Comments 'Jeopardize' Sakharov's Plea [AFP] G 5
- French Nuclear Explosion at Mururoa Reported G 6
- PCF Delegation Holds Talks on Chernobyl in Moscow [PRAVDA 23 May] G 6
- Increased FRG Radiation Caused by Hamm Reactor G 6
- Supreme Soviet, Norwegian King Exchange Telegrams [IZVESTIYA 25 May] G 7
- Greetings Exchanged With Ireland G 7
- Briefs: PRAVDA Published in Swedish; Broadcasting Cooperation Protocol G 7

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

- Further Reportage on Jallud Visit to Moscow H 1
  - Talks With Sokolov [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 May] H 1
  - Military Requests Granted [Abu-Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 31 May] H 1
  - Message to Ryzhkov H 2
  - Al-Qadhdhafi Receives on Return H 2
- TASS Cites PRAVDA on Soviet-Arab Relations H 3
- Syrian Cultural Delegation Received by Demichev H 3
- Arab Conference Urged Reorientation of Investment Policy [Glukhov in PRAVDA 19 May] H 4
- Commentary on Thatcher Visit to Israel H 4
  - Terrorism Stand Discussed [Grechkov] H 4
  - Notes Israeli Threats [Arutyunov] H 6
  - Cites Palestinian Figure H 7

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

- Gorbachev Visits Moscow Neighborhood R 1
- Politiburo Reviews Chernobyl, Increased Aid to Libya R 1
- Latest Developments on Chernobyl Reported R 2
  - Voronin Interviewed on Cleanup R 3
  - USSR Specialist on Medical Assistance R 4
  - Moscow TV Shows Work at Site R 4
- Supreme Soviet Presidium on Shortcomings in Latvian SSR R 5
- Slyunkov Addresses Belorussian Komsomol Plenum [IZVESTIYA 18 May] R 6
- Ryabov Attends Chemical Workers Day Meeting [PRAVDA 25 May] R 6
- Murakhovskiy Chairs Environmental Commission Meeting [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 18 May] R 7

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

- PRAVDA Reports on 'Unearned Income' Resolutions S 1
  - CPSU Resolution [28 May] S 1
  - Supreme Soviet Presidium Resolution [28 May] S 4
- Quality Control Body Official Interviewed on Tasks S 6

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

- Moscow Celebrates Border Guards Day V 1
  - KGB's Ivanov Interviewed V 1
  - Address by KGB's Kalinichenko V 2
  - Demichev Attends Meeting [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 May] V 5
  - KGB's Matrosov Addresses Meeting V 5
- Lizichev Attends Seminar on Patriotic Education [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 May] V 6
- Shkadov Attends VUZ Military Training Conference [Pronko in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 May] V 6
- Voloshin, Snetkov Promoted to Army Generals V 6

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON SALT II CONTROVERSY

Government Issues Statement

LD3112131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 First Edition pp 1,4

[Text] The text of the Soviet Government statement follows:

The United States Government has taken a step that again reveals in all obviousness the essence of the current U.S. foreign policy course aimed at an arms race spiral in every way, at militarizing space, and at heightening international tension.

On 27 May, President Reagan annoucned a virtual refusal of the United States to subsequently observe the Soviet-U.S. legal treaty documents on the limitation of strategic offensive arms -- the 1972 interim agreement and the 1979 SALT II agreement. He stated that the United States would not be bound by strategic arms limitation agreements in future decisions concerning the development[stroitelsty] of U.S. strategic forces.

Thus, what the Soviet Union had warned about has occured. The U.S. Administration, of all versions of its possible actions regarding the strategic arms limitation treaties and agreements, adopted precisely the one that undermines the foundation of the process of limiting and reducing such arms. Confronted with the choice of whether it should moderate its own arms programs or open the floodgate to an uncontrolled arms race, Washinton preferred the latter. The President's decision signifies that the present U.S. leadership has resorted to an exceptionally dangerous measure in the cause of destroying the treaty system which curbs the nuclear arms race and thereby creates conditions for the conclusion of new agreements.

Concretely, a U.S. withdrawal from SALT II is programed for the end of this year when in the process of deploying new arms -- heavy bombers with cruise missiles, in particular -- the United States will overstep the limit of 1,320 MIRVed strategic delivery vehicles. The President directly stated that the United States would not dismantle an appropriate number of existing arms to keep within SALT II limits.

The U.S. Administration has virtually taken a course towards fully implementing a comprehensive strategic nuclear build-up program that it adopted and which, to a certain extent, is restrained by the SALT agreements. In particular, the United States intends, along with the deployment of B-52 and B-1B bombers with long-range cruise missiles, to develop [sozdat] the second new type of ICBM "Midgetman," to deploy another 50 MX ICBMS, and to speed up the developement [sozdaniye] of an "advanced cruise missile." It has been announced that work will be continued to develop [po sozoaniyu] space-strike weapons within the framework of the "star wars" program.

The dismantling of two Poseidon missile-carrying submarines, scheduled soon in view of the commissioning of the eighth Trident submarine, is officially explained by budget considerations and not by a desire to observe SALT II provisions.

Attempts are being made to justify this by certain USSR "violations" of the agreements. Such assertions, however, are unfounded from beginning to end. There have not been and are no such violations. The U.S. Government knows that fact well. The Soviet side has repeatedly exposed on the strength of facts Washington's attempts at levelling far-fetched accusations at the Soviet Union with the introduction of each new U.S. military program that does not fit into the existing treaty limits.

The principled approach of the USSR to the existing agreements on arms limitation is known. The Soviet side observed and observes, strictly and in full volume [V polnom obyeme] all the commitments taken by it. In doing so, it proceeds from the premise that continued observance, on a mutual basis, of the obligations formulated by SALT II would have considerable importance for the maintenance of the strategic balance and the enhancement of security.

However, the U.S. Administration is guided by different considerations, Earlier, too, the administration did much to undermine SALT II, which was a result of many years of cooperation between the USSR and the United States in the seventies in the cause of terminating the race in nuclear missile weapons and of promoting strategic stability. The first attempt to undermine it, was the nonratification of it then, the circumvention of its provisions through the deployment of first-strike missiles in Western Europe -- the ballistic Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles -- the departure from its individual provisions, and now, an outright renunciation of the treaty.

All this is making it more obvious why the U.S. Administration holds such an unconstructive stand in the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space arms, just as in the question of what a new Soviet-American summit meeting should be like. At the same time this confirms the well-grounded character of the Soviet view to the effect that such a meeting requires the readiness of the American side to achieve concrete results on at least one or two questions in the sphere of security, and also the existence of a relevant political atmosphere. It is clear that the challenging move made by the United States in no way attests to either one or the other.

It should also be clear that the Soviet Government will not impartially watch the United States break down the agreements reached in the sphere of the limitation of strategic offensive arms. The American side should have no illusions that it will manage to get military advantages for itself at the expense of the security of others.

As soon as the United States goes beyond the established levels of arms or otherwise violates the other main provisions of the mentioned agreements observed by the sides until now, the Soviet Union will consider itself free from the relevant commitments under the 1972 interim agreement and SALT II and will take the necessary practical steps to prevent the military-strategic parity from being upset. These measures will rule out the possibility of the United States acquiring advantages in the main types of new strategic arms it is now developing and that it intends to phase into service.

The Soviet Union will continue to take all measures in order to ensure reliably the security of the socialist community and will continue to do everything necessary to enhance international security.

Reagan View Causes U.S. 'Alarm'

PM301406 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Undermining SALT II"]

[Text] New York, 29 May -- President Reagan's statement on the U.S. intention to exceed the limits of SALT II later this year has met with alarm and concern among U.S. political and public figures, scientists, specialists in military affairs.and Washington's European allies.

President Reagan "has basically declared war on arms control," Edward Markey, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, said.

He terms "irresponsible" the statement by the head of the administration on plans to begin by the end of the year, in breach of SALT II, the equipping of strategic B-52 bombers with cruise missiles.

The present master of the White House, Paul Warnke, former head of the U.S. delegation at the SALT talks, noted, "wants to bury the entire process of arms control." To all appearances, he stressed, this time "the maniacs have gained the upper hand" in debates on the stand to be taken regarding SALT II.

"By stating that he will no longer make decisions proceeding from the limits established by SALT II, the President is introducing a new element into already tense Soviet-American relations," the newspaper NEWSDAY writes. "In the opinion of specialists, the President's decision places in even more doubt the chances of making serious progress at the Soviet-American arms control talks in Geneva and undermines the prospects for holding a summit meeting between the USSR and the United States this year."

At the same time U.S. militarist circles have taken Reagan's statement as meaning one thing. The United States "is no longer bound" to continue observance of SALT II, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger told journalists. "We are no longer tied to this mistake of an agreement. It is all very simple," he proclaimed.

As AP points out in this connection, Weinberger's statements, "although to a considerable extent reiterating the statement by President Reagan, at the same time to an even greater extent attested that the decision to renounce SALT II has been quite definitely taken."

Weinberger: Limits 'Undesirable'

LD020535 Moscow TASS in English 0527 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 2 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, in an interview with the CBS TV network, has emphasized that the White House considers it undesirable to stay within the limits set by the SALT-2 treaty. He admitted that the limits prevented the United States from developing a new inter-continental ballistic missile, the Midgetman, and from continuing to build up all components of U.S. strategic forces. The U.S. secretary of defense pointed out that in certain areas, for example, the deployment of strategic bombers with cruise missiles on board, the United States would exceed the limits, stipulated by the SALT-2 treaty, in the near future.

Warnke Criticizes Decision

LD311025 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Washington May 31 TASS -- Delegates attending a Capitol Hill nuclear freeze campaign forum on defense and social policies demanded that President Reagan reconsider his decision to stop observing the SALT-2 treaty. They came out in favor of urgent arms limitation measures.

The renunciation of such an important document as SALT-2, said Paul Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, will "open floodgates for massive increases" in new nuclear arms. This will add nothing to the security of the United States, on the contrary it will leave it seriously undermined.

If the U.S. Administration goes over the Salt-2 limits the Soviet Union will invariably conclude, Warnke said, "that nuts have won" in Washington. "Nuts, I think, stands for nuclear utilization theorists, those that actually think that nuclear weapons are an instrument of military and foreign policy," he emphasized. By taking its decision administration officials "shot themselves in the foot -- they have taken very careful aim and hit the target," he said.

Warnke noted that the United States would slide over the treaty's limits by arming B-52 bombers with cruise missiles. He emphasized it was especially dangerous to go over the treaty's limits on intercontinental strategic missiles.

"I do not think," he added, "that the Soviet Union is so philanthropic as to spend money to scrap missiles" (in case the United States violates the relevant provisions of the treaty).

In the end, Paul Warnke said, the Soviet Union will increase the number of warheads on its missiles.

Moscow Denounces U.S. Stand

OW310133 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 30 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vitaliy Ilyashenko]

[Text] The eighth nuclear Ohio class submarine has been launched in the United States. The huge craft, named "Nevada," carries 24 Trident ballistic missiles with MIRV nuclear warheads.

The world attentively watched what Washington would do as the commissioning of a new submarine violates the limits established by the Soviet-U.S. SALT II agreement. In order to observe the treaty, the United States must dismantle two obsolete Poseidon nuclear submarines. President Reagan went ahead with this in order, as he said, to contribute to the atmosphere of mutual restraint and create favorable conditions for arms reduction talks.

We could welcome the statement. Indeed, it is difficult to conduct one set of talks and disregard past agreements, but this logic was crushed by the President himself. In the same statement he said, and I am quoting, the United States long ago planned to remove and dismantle two of the oldest Poseidon submarines. If I was convinced, said the President, that keeping them in service substantially contributed to our national security and was economical, I would not have given the order to dismantle them.

So, the matter is not at all about Reagan's adherence to SALT II but is about the very high cost of repairing and modernizing obsolete Poseidon submarines.

Washington hawks were not pleased with the President's decision. The Pentagon chief, Weinberger, hastened to calm them. Speaking at a NATO session in Canada, he directly said that the United States intends to violate Salt II. In November, the Pentagon will begin deploying cruise missiles aboard 130 B-52 bombers, and then the United States will exceed the treaty limits. Caspar Weinberger told journalists: We are not longer bound by this flawed treaty. Everything is very simple.

Naturally, U.S. militaristic circles saw both the President's and the defense secretary's statements in the same light insofar as they coincided with their desire to open the gates for the most powerful arms race. The United States no longer remembers President Carter's words.

Carter said that SALT II was the most important step among those ever made for controlling nuclear arms. The current occupant of the White House, noted Paul Warnke, former head of the U.S. delegation to the SALT II talks, wants to bury the entire process of arms control. Judging from everything, he said, this time the maniacs have gotten the upper hand in the debate on the issue of respecting SALT II.

Bovin on U.S. Tridents

LD011840 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Jun 86

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] You know, of course, that the United States did not ratify SALT II, and correspondingly, it did not come into force. Nevertheless, both the Soviet Union and the United States were adhering to the limitations envisaged in this treaty. That is, if some new strategic armaments were introduced, that involved dismantling of certain quantities of old weapons, so to speak. Well, SALT II has a number of provisions, one of which prohibits each side from having more than 1200 MIRVed ballistic missiles. Until recently, the Americans had had 1,198 of such missiles.

Last Wednesday they started running trials of the Ohio-type submarines, each carrying 24 Trident missiles. That results in exceeding the limit by 22 units. The President has announced that two old Poseidon submarines will be dismantled, and one would think that everything is all right here arithmetically.

But no, -- the fact is, the White House declared that the decision on scrapping the old submarines was a purely political and not economic decision, because it would be quite complicated to modernize the old submarines, and they have concluded their service period anyway.

And the United States -- the White House -- has stated that it no longer deems itself bound by the limits of SALT II and it has been said specifically that when they start deploying additional B-52 bombers equipped with nuclear cruise missiles by the end of the year, they will not reckon with any limits specified in the treaty.

At the same time, Washington is referring to violations of the treaty by the Soviet Union, but these references are absolutely false: We are not and have not been overstepping the limits of the figures specified in the treaty.

The decision made by the White House practically cancels the last limitations that had been curbing the arms race in this way or another, and here is what U.S. Senator Edward Markey said on the subject: The government -- meaning his own government -- has declared a war on weapons control.

You are all, I presume, acquainted with the statement of the Soviet Government in this connection, and I would quote a small, essential paragraph from this statement: Therefore, what the Soviet Union was warning about has occurred -- the U.S. Administration, out of all possible variants of its conduct in respect to treaties and accords that limit strategic armaments, has adopted exactly the one that undermines the foundation of the process of limiting and reducing such weapons.

Well, it is not coincidental that even U.S. NATO allies became alarmed.

REPORTAGE ON NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

'Irritation' With U.S. Noted

LD302153 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The NATO foreign ministers meeting is continuing in the Canadian city of Halifax. With it this meeting the routing round of meetings of leading officials of the Atlantic bloc nears completion.

Earlier, the defense ministers and the high-ranking military officials of the NATO countries held consultations in Brussels. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger imposed on his bloc partners there a program for the production and deployment in Western Europe of a new form of chemical weapon -- binary weapons.

In Halifax, the head of the Pentagon has been replaced by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, but his task remains much the same: He has continued to exert pressure on the allies, demanding unquestioned adherence to the U.S. line. But this time, the United States has met with open dissatisfaction.

Many West European countries are outraged by Washington's lack of desire to take their interests into account. This was shown recently, in particular at a conference on contacts between people which has just ended in Berne. There, at the last moment, the U.S. delegation vetoed the summary document agreed by all the participants in the meeting, including Western countries.

The West German Newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, commenting on this step wrote: The irritation is truly universal. The decision by the United States in isolation without taking the interests of even its allies into account, characterizes the new style of Washington in dealing with its friends. Earlier, this style was tried out by way of the bombing of Libya and also in the trade relations between Washington and the Europeans.

Allies Oppose U.S. Salt II Stance

LD302158 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 May 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] At the present time, the dissatisfaction of the Western allies has been aroused by the intention of the White House to refuse to observe the Soviet-American SALT II agreement.

U.S. President Reagan has pointed out that the United States intends to violate the treaty at the end of this year, when it will equip its B-52 bombers with cruise missiles and thus exceed the relevant limit set by the agreement.

Even before the start of the session in Halifax, the NATO allies warned Washington that they were against a rejection of the treaty, that they considered it most dangerous to reject one of the few effective agreements in the sphere of arms control. They tried to get the U.S. Administration to change its mind at the session itself. Canadian Foreign Minister Clark stated that the attitude of the United States to SALT II causes great concern. He was echoed by the other ministers of NATO countries.

Nevertheless, the Washington administration refused to listen to their voices. If, formerly, certain observers had doubts regarding the true intentions of the White House -- there were suppositions that the statements by Reagan were merely a maneuver called upon to calm right-wing circles in the United States — now the position of Washington has been revealed.

Secretary of State Shultz clearly said that for the United States, SALT II is already dead. You cannot say it more clearly than that, as they say. The speech by Shultz caused confusion among those participating in the session. Attempting somehow to smooth over the impression of the shameless statements by Washington, British Foreign Secretary Howe called for serious talks with the Soviet Union. He stated passionately that the West needs fresh and bold ideas in order to prove that precisely the West and not the Soviet Union seeks progress on the path of disarmament.

But these are just words. We should only welcome attempts by the United States and other NATO countries to demonstrate their desire to put an end to the arms race, or at least to limit them. However, the U.S. Administration has so far not made even a symbolic step in this direction. How can one speak of the search for new agreements to control arms if the American side does not want to recognize one that has already been signed.

Understanding this, the leaders of a number of Western countries have continued their attempts to get the Washington administration to change its mind.

Shishkin Commentary

LD302236 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] At the session of the NATO Council in Halifax, Canada, many have voiced disagreement and concern over the United States Administration intending to exceed the limits set on strategic nuclear armaments by the SALT II treaty. Commentary has been prepared by Gennadiy Shishkin, and this is what he writes.

So the United States has decided to mount cruise missiles later in the year on more B-52 bombers than SALT II permits. This virtually means that America is withdrawing from this treaty and that nuclear arms control will get a blow. The Reagan administration is again confirming it rejects the SALT II principle of equality and equal security, it's trying to secure arms supremacy at any cost and continue the arms race on earth and move it to space. Over the 6 years of the present administration in office, nothing has been achieved in arms reduction, but much has been destroyed.

Even the close allies of the administration in Washington can't agree with its attitude to nuclear arms. At NATO's session in Halifax the representatives of Britain, Federal Germany, France, and many other countries said they very much regretted the administration's decision. Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney predicted the decision will not be endorsed by NATO, and certainly not by the Canadian Government. But judging by what United States Secretary of State George Shultz remarked, officials in Washington intend to ignore the discontent of its allies, and they are going to ignore the opinion of the American people too.

Opinion polls have showed that more than 75 percent of the Americans favor a tougher arms control. To abide by SALT II was what the United States President was asked last April by 52 senators and 220 house representatives, or most Congressmen, but the request has been ignored. At a news conference in Washington last Thursday, former United States Defense Secretary Robert McNamara noted the presidential decision to violate the key SALT II provisions would lead to an unrestrained nuclear arms race. A race of this kind seems to be what the White House wants, neglecting possible consequences for international security.

The Soviet Union recently gave another reminder that the United States Administration would assume a heavy responsibility if it inflates the strategic nuclear arms limits of SALT II. Officials in Moscow said the Soviet Union will draw proper conclusions and take steps to safeguard its security and that of its allies. He said it will not permit an upsetting of the balance established under the treaty.

Concluding Document Criticized

LD311409 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1225 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpt] Halifax/Nova Scotia Province, 31 May (TASS) -- The 2-day session of the NATO Council at foreign minister level has ended its work here. It has once again demonstrated the lack of desire and the inability of the North Atlantic alliance to reply in a reasonable and businesslike way to the constructive, far-reaching initiatives of the USSR, and of the Warsaw Pact countries. It has confirmed the lack of understanding of the leaders of the Western alliance and above all of the United States, of the necessity for new thinking that is demanded by all humanity by the dimensions of the nuclear-missile threat hanging over the planet.

The concluding document of the session, sparkling with references to the myth inflated by Western propaganda about the notorious "Soviet military threat" once again affirms NATO's intention to continue along the path of further whipping up military and political tension in Europe. "We shall retain the strategy of deterrence pursued by the alliance," the statement says. Against this background, the discourses about the "resolve" of NATO to "continue the efforts in the interest of progress in the sphere of arms control and disarmament," sound extremely unconvincing.

Having thoroughly ignored the recent peaceful initiatives of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries, the participants of the session in Halifax are merely promoting their own "initiatives" that are blatantly aimed at securing unilateral advantages. The assertion that NATO countries are "striving to achieve the conclusion of a treaty that completely eliminates chemical weapons" sounds, in this context, like a blatant insult to common sense. Indeed, the decision taken within NATO in favor of binary weapons should create a program for years ahead not only for the retention but also for the intensification of the chemical threat to humanity.

The so-called "Halifax Declaration" devoted to the control of conventional weapons also contains nothing besides words.

At the same time, as is clear from the public statements of the participants of the session and press reports, the concluding documents of the session that were adopted under pressure from the United States were called upon to smooth over the sharp differences of opinion in which atmosphere it took place. "The meeting in Halifax has created new cracks and tension in relations amongst the NATO allies," the CBC television company stated, recalling that the NATO member countries are "acting against the threat of President Reagan to get rid of SALT II." It was precisely this question that caused the main arguments between the United States -- which found itself in complete isolation at the session as a result of the decision by President Reagan to violate SALT II in the near future -- and the representatives of the other NATO member countries. In the words of the AP news agency, "not one of the 15 NATO partners of the United States supported Reagan's opinion that SALT II should be buried at the end of the year."

Explaining the stance of the West European countries, THE WASHINGTON POST notes: "The allies are apprehensive that if the United States was to reject the policy of voluntary observation of the treaty, European confidence in the United States would be undermined and strong antinuclear feelings would resurface in the NATO countries."

The United States, however, openly ignored the appeals from its allies for continued observance of SALT II. Speaking at a press conference on the conclusion of the NATO Council session, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz stated that henceforth when deciding on issues about what weapons are needed to guarantee national security, Washington will proceed from military considerations and not from the "formalities" of SALT II.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD301210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1109 GMT 30 May 86

["Statement by Soviet Government" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow, 30 May (TASS) -- In recent days the NATO military bodies, namely, the Military Planning Committee at the defense ministers level, made decisions sanctioning the launching of new-generation chemical weapons, binary agents, into production in the United States. NATO's actions thus impart utmost acuteness to the question of whether chemical disarmament will ever take place.

The answer to this question has always been unequivocal for the Soviet Union: Chemical weapons, a barbarous means of the mass annihilation of people, are to be totally banned and unconditionally eliminated. The only way to reach this goal is to make political decisions and achieve verifiable international accords. This means first and foremost that efforts must be intensified to draw up a multilateral convention to this effect, a step that has been urged by the UN General Assembly on more than one occasion and which was agreed on by the leaders of the USSR and the U.S. in Geneva last November.

This is precisely what the Soviet Union is doing. The latest Soviet proposals on this question, formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev in his 15 January statement and subsequently presented in a detailed form at the disarmament conference, make it possible to achieve by the end of this century the complete elimination of the chemical arms arsenals and the very industrial base for their production. Strict international control, including international on-site inspections, could be instituted to verify the process of chemical disarmament. These proposals take into account the positions of many other states, including the United States, and, in the opinion of virtually all the participants in the talks on drafting an international convention to ban chemical weapons, make it possible to overcome a number of situations which seemed deadlocked, including those related to verification.

The Soviet Union supports the proposals on the establishment of chemical weapon-free zones in central Europe and in the Balkans as an intermediate step and is prepared to guarantee their status if the U.S. does the same. The USSR jointly with its allies called for completely ridding Europe of chemical weapons. It has always strictly followed in its practical policy the principle of nontransfer of chemical weapons to anyone and their nondeployment in the territories of other countries.

But what is Washington's response? Advocating chemical disarmament in words, the United States, assisted by some NATO countries, such as West Germany, is acting very differently in practice. The decisions made by NATO in favor of binary weapons are actually to program for years ahead not only the preservation, but the escalation of the chemical threat to all mankind. They are contrary to the task of eliminating chemical weapons, contradict the Soviet-American accords at the summit level in Geneva and cannot help doing grave damage to the work that is being done by the Conference on Disarmament to agree on a convention to ban such weapons.

These decisions are causing grave doubts about the sincerity of the statements of those who are supporting them in favor of arms reductions, disarmament and stronger international trust.

NATO's chemical rearmament program in Europe, which is oversaturated with deadly weapons of every type and variety as it is, is fraught with especially pernicious consequences. There is just one step from the launching of the production of binary weapons in the United States to their deployment in the territories of West European NATO members. Those who think that it all can end with the stockpiling of new chemical munitions in the United States itself, that is, where the Pentagon is not planning to employ them, are badly deluding themselves.

The Soviet Government strongly denounces NATO's chemical rearmament plans. It considers it to be its duty to draw anew the attention of the governments of the United States, other members of the North Atlantic alliance, and all the other European countries to the exceptional danger posed by these plans to the cause of peace in Europe and all over the world. The people must say no to binary or any other chemical weapons.

If the United States and its allies really have an interest in chemical disarmament, they should back it with practical deeds, at the negotiating table instead of starting another round of the chemical arms race, now is just the time to do so.

The Soviet Union for its part is prepared to do everything necessary to achieve a mutually acceptable and effectively verifiable accord. Reason must triumph over chemical madness.

FRG SDP ISSUES STATEMENT AGAINST U.S. CW DEPLOYMENT

LD281148 Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 28 TASS -- The West German Social Democrats are opposed to the deployment of new chemical weapons on the territory of their country, the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SDP] stressed in a statement released here.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the document runs, claims that its consent is needed for the deployment of these dangerous weapons on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany in a crisis situation, that the new binary chemical weapons of the USA will not be deployed in the FRG in peacetime. Such statements are absolutely untrue. The SPD strongly demands that the arms race be stopped. Social Democrats think that the FRG Government and other governments of NATO member countries should renounce the deployment of chemical weapons in Western Europe not only in peacetime but also in the event of what they term "a crisis situation".

Stressing the need for the complete prohibition of chemical weapons, the SPD Presidium states that the creation in Europe of a zone free from chemical weapons will become a precondition for ridding mankind from chemical threat.

WEST BERLIN PARTY CALLS FOR REMOVAL OF U.S. WEAPONS

LD281549 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] West Berlin May 28 TASS -- The accident at the nuclear power station at Chernobyl has presented another warning of the calamity which nuclear energy breaking out of control could visit upon mankind, the Secretariat of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin said in a statement issued here today.

"For us this is connected in the first place with anxiety caused by the deployment of 7,000 nuclear-missile weapon units in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany," it said.

"Our party therefore has drawn this very important conclusion: efforts for the implementation of the Soviet Union's proposal for eliminating all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 is the principal task for each and every sober-minded person."

The statement also stressed the need to put an immediate end to nuclear weapon testing and prevent the U.S. administration's "Star Wars" plans from being translated into reality.

The statement urged broad international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, joint warning systems and common decisions and norms to ensure safety at existing and future nuclear power stations.

"As a matter of priority," it said, "we press for an early removal of the main source of the nuclear threat, that is for the destruction of all U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear warheads stationed in the FRG. The path to this goal has been indicated by the proposal by the USSR of January 15 this year."

"There is no justification for the anti-communist hysteria fanned around the misfortune at the Soviet nuclear power station," the statement said. "The panic and hysterics deliberately fomented and provoked in West Berlin and the FRG over the accident by certain politicans and the mass media cannot be justified either."

The Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin called for a stepped-up campaign against threat of a nuclear war. It urged an end to all nuclear weapon tests, as the Soviet Union had suggested and done unilaterally.

"We demand complete nuclear disarmament by the year 2000," the statment said.

CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES MBFR SESSION

LD301345 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 30 TASS --Head of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic L. Handl addressed the plenary meeting today at the Vienna talks on Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments in Central Europe. In his speech the Czechoslovak delegate devoted much attention to the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security.

Czechoslovakia, L. Handl said, whole-heartedly supports the Soviet Union's peace proposals -- the fact reflected in the decisions of the 17th Congress of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia.

Having reiterated the interest of the socialist countries in attaining a mutually acceptable agreement at the Vienna talks, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation stated that arms reduction and a freeze on their level should be an inseparable element of the process of reaching such an agreement. L. Handl criticized the policy of the NATO countries that were stubbornly evading the solution of that question.

DELEGATE ADDRESSED EUROPEAN SECURITY SESSION

LD302010 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Brussels May 30 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov:

The International Committee for European Security and Cooperation opened its session in the Belgian capital's trade union centre today. Representatives of most European nations, international and non-government organizations are taking part.

The European public meeting is devoted to topical problems of European security and the recent disarmament proposals advanced both by socialist countries and some Western nations.

Its participants will have an extensive debate on the Soviet peace initiatives, various aspects of the U.S. Administration's obstructionist stance on disarmament problems, the proposals for setting up a nuclear-free zone in Europe and banning chemical weapons.

The time dmanded that the public intervene in order to oppose the threat of war, said the head of the Soviet delegation, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation Mikhail Nenashev.

It was the time of practical actions and measures aimed at breaking the vicious circle of the arms race. This task was becoming especially obvious now when the USSR advanced real concrete initiatives on disarmament.

There initiatives, the speaker pointed out, proceeded from the premise that genuine security in the nuclear age could only be universal and equal.

The USSR viewed Europe not as a potential theatre of military operations or proving ground for advocates of the doctrine of "limited nuclear war", but as a common home for the peoples inhabiting it, the Soviet representative emphasised.

UN SPECIAL SESSION CLOSES DEBATE ON AFRICA

'Legacy of Colonialism' Blamed

LD302002 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] New York May 30 TASS -- The general debate at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the economic crisis in Africa has drawn to a close.

Representatives of 91 countries and the Organization of African Unity, the initiator of the session, took part.

An all-round and in-depth analysis of Africa's social and economic hardships showed that the true causes of the plight lie in the grave legacy of colonialism, ruthless plunder and selfish policy of the West with regard to the African countries.

The attempts by these countries to ensure genuine economic independence encountered opposition from the United States and its allies who, in exchange for possible assistance, demanded that the nations in that continent give up the progressive changes achieved after gaining liberation from colonial yoke.

'Action Program' Adopted

LD020847 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 2 TASS -- The special session of the U.N. General Assembly has ended with the adoption of a U.N. Action programme for the rehabilitation of the economies of African countries for 1986-1990. The session considered the critical economic situation in Africa. In the document which was endorsed without voting, the countries of the continent are being oriented to advancing agricultural production. The programme points out an important role of the state sector and the need to improve the operation of the state-run enterprises. However, under the pressure of imperialist powers, a provision about the need to carry out industrialisation as the foundation of an independent national economy was not included in the programme.

Libya's Al-Turayki Cited

LD312256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 31 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Discussion has ended at the special UN General Assembly session that is taking place in New York to examine the critical situation in the African economy:

[Correspondent V. Lobachenko] The American press writes little about the session, and when it does, it carries the attempts of some representatives of Western countries at the UN to place the whole blame for the serious economic situation in Africa on the African countries themselves. Ther is not a word about the centuries of merciless colonial domination in Africa, about present-day neocolonialist plunder, about the aggressive actions of the imperialist powers against independent African states.

The real reasons behind the current economic difficulties in Africa were given in speeches by the representatives of the African group and the group of developing states, and by the representatives of the socialist countries. They proposed that a comprehensive program of action should be worked out at the United Nations for the economic restoration of Africa. Africa is suffering from long centuries of colonialism. When African countries try to liberate themselves they find themselves the target of provocations, economic sanctions, and direct military actions from the imperialist powers and their allies and puppets.

We are confident, stressed Ali al-Turayki [Libya's permanent representative to the United Nations], that the only possible way out of Africa's difficulties is the achievement of real economic independence. As long as Africa's economy is in the hands of the West and the transnational corporation there can be no radical changes for the better.

KOMPLEKTOV DISCUSSES ISSUES WITH UN'S SUY

LD311910 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1910 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 31 May (TASS) -- Erik Suy UN under secretary general and general director of the European office of the United Nations at Geneva, was in the Soviet Union from 24 to 31 May. He had meetings at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Erik Suy was received by USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Viktor Komplektov, in conversation with whom were discussed, in particular, certain problems associated with the activity of the United Nations and the European office as a whole.

Erik Suy also visited Kiev and Minsk, where he had conversations at the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR and of the Belorussian SSR.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. STANCE AT BERNE CONFERENCE

FM300928 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondent V. Bolshakov dispatch: "Following the Same Old Scenario"]

[Text] Berne, 27 May -- The conference of experts on human contacts ended in Berne today, a day later than planned. According to the unanimous opinion of delegates and the hospitable Swiss hosts, who did everything possible to ensure the meeting's success, the exchange of opinions which took place on problems concerning contacts between people, institutions, and organizations which affect the interests of millions of citizens of European countries, the United States, and Canada, was unquestionably useful. In the course of the conference success was achieved in resolving many questions that have remained pending for a long time. Rich experience in cooperation was accumulated. Yet many delegations are leaving Berne with sadness. The point is that the final document, approved in advance by all delegations, was simply not adopted as a result of the obstructionist stance taken by the United States alone among the 35 CSCE member-countries represented at the Berne meeting.

Berne witnessed an unpardonable political striptease by Washington's "champions of human rights." They tried from the very beginning to transform the conference on human contacts into some kind of trial of socialist countries, a base propaganda show whose scenario was written in advance in Washington according to the worst "cold war" traditions.

Under these circumstances the Soviet delegation and the delegations of the other socialist countries did everything possible to prevent the conference from being driven into the deadlock of confrontation toward which the United States was pushing it and to ensure that it took the path of constructive dialogue. The USSR's stance was gradually understood by the overwhelming majority of delegations. This was manifested quite vividly in the very last few days of the conference's work. By 25 May there were three drafts of the final documents at the Bellevue Hotel where the conference was being held. One of them was compiled by the deleagtions of socialist countries, a second by the delegations of NATO countries, and the third -- the compromise draft -- was submitted by the delegations of neutral and nonaligned states whose representatives, primarily those of Switzerland and Austria, did much work so that a mutually acceptable alternative could be found. And it was found. Describing the draft of this document, Soviet delegation head Yu. Kashlev noted at today's final session of the conference that this was the first successful collective elaboration of a unique document in the history of the CSCE process, a kind of declaration on human contacts whose adoption would undoubtedly be welcomed with gratification by millions of people. Representatives of many NATO countries also share this opinion. The head of Norway's delegation, for example, declared that the draft document proposed by the neutrals "contains a number of stipulations which could help the development of contacts between people in West and East." Indeed, this document, which was agreed upon on a compromise basis, took into account proposals by both socialist and NATO countries.

It seemed as if the conference was confidently heading toward success. At 1800 hours on 26 May journalists were informed that the final document had finally been agreed on and was supported by the delegations of all member-countries. Only the Americans were still talking with Washington. Suddenly, at about 2200 hours, U.S. delegation head M. Novak met with journalists and announced that Washington had not authorized him to sign the final document. Replying to your correspondent's direct question as to whether it could be understood that the U.S. delegation was the only one to have blocked the adoption of the final document, the ambassador answered: "Yes, this is so, but we do have the right to disagree."

Of course, the United States does formally have this right. But we are talking about something different in this case. The United States said "No" disregarding the Europeans' desire to preserve detente and the Helsinki sprirt, and imposed its diktat on the participants in the Berne conference by taking advantage of procedural rules.

The history of the Helsinki forums knows of no other occasion when both the West and the East have requested the United States to think matters over, to accept a compromise, and not to wreck an agreement which had been so difficult to reach. Nor was it only people in Berne who made such an appeal to the United States. It became known here that at 2030 hours on Monday that FRG Foreign Minister Genscher personally asked U.S. Secretary of State Shultz himself to "okay" the signing the conference's final document. The answer was "No." Today's Swiss newspapers report that a similar request was also conveyed by the allies directly to the White House chief. The answer from there was also "No." At about 2200 hours, at yesterday penultimate plenary session, the Soviet delegation and the delegations of other socialist countries called on the United States to rview its decisions. The answer was again "No." The United States, finding itself in total isolation at the Berne conference, stubbornly stuck to its line.

The Berne results will force many people in Europe, and all over the world, to think again. A familiar scenario has been repeated. Whenever the United States fails to gain the backing of its West European allies, it acts accoridng to the principle "We don't give a damn about the allies." This is what happened when the United States embarked on the occupation of Grenada despite West Europe's protests. This is what happened when gangs of "contras" were set on Nicaragua. This is what happened quite recently, when Libya was bombed.... It becomes clearer day by day that Washington has now taken the stance of a feudal suzerain in relations with Europe, unwilling to take its interests into account and not in the least interested in the development of the process of all-European cooperation and detente.

Washington strives to use all-European forums not for a constructive dialogue but for propaganda shows, for the whipping up of anti-Soviet hysteria. The strictly selfish interests of the transatlantic "suzerain" are evidently in conflict with the Europeans' interests. He is keener on "Pax Americana" ideas than on the Helsinki ideas. This is why the "Helsinki flag is flying at half-mast" in Berne today, according to Swiss newspaper LE MATIN.

Summing up the results of the conference, the Berne newspaper BERNER ZEITUNG writes that it failed to achieve its goal because "Washington imposed its veto." Why was this done? It was noted in the Bellevue lobbies and at the last plenary session itself that this was yet another attempt by the United States to torpedo the Helsinki process and to turn Europe away from detente in the direction of confrontation and a new round of the "cold war." This approach is perceived by many people here as a component of the overall U.S. foreign policy course, of its policy of arms race, state terrorism, and international brigandage which has been named the "the doctrine of neoglobalism." This is a clear indicator of the inertia of political thinking among U.S. ruling circles, of the philosohphy of a world gendarme.

But no matter how stubborn people in Washington may be in pursuing this policy, it enjoys neither popularity nor support in Europe. The U.S. "veto" is incapable of halting the all-European process or of burying detente. Because Europe's future lies not in the ice of the "cold war" but in cooperation between all states in the continent for the sake of peace, mutual understanding, and social progress. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries participating in the Berne meeting believe that cooperation in the humanitarian sphere must be perceived as one of the bases of an all-embracing system of international security.

CONNECTION BETWEEN DISARMAMENT, DEVELOPMENT NOTED

LD302053 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Sergey Kulk writes:

Emergent developing countries of the globe are vitally interested in ending the arms race and channelling vast funds now squandered on military purposes for social and economic development. Because of this the majority of Asian, African and Latin American countries pinned much hope on an international conference on the relationship between disarmament and development which was to be opened in Paris on July 15. But unexpectedly the French side denied hospitality to its participants, explaining its decision by the fact that "the stands of the participating countries remain far apart..."

Indeed, there is a great distance between advocates of the arms race and arms manufacturers who influenced this decision and developing countries. While "death merchants" gain profits of many billions of dollars from the war business, developing countries, having been compelled to join the arms race, cut their development programmes. However, paradoxical it might seem at first glance, military programmes of imperialist countries are now largely financed through the expense of developing countries.

By non-equivalent exchange, by profiting from loans, credits and various other forms of neocolonialist exploitation, the West gets huge funds which it then allocates for the setting up of rapid deployment forces, for rendering aid to terrorists of the type of Afghan counter-revolutionaries, Contras in Nicaragua, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs in Angola, and even for outright aggressions such as the United States piratic strike at Libya or Frnace's neocolonialist action in Chad.

However, all the countries that are interested in overcoming the lag of the Third World, in the eradication of poverty, famine and diseases there must concentrate their attention not on differences but on the common things that now united humanity vitally interested in disarmament for development.

Their relationship nowadays is such that development loses sense unless the arms race is stopped and disarmament achieved. For in the event of the thermo-nuclear war there will be nobody around to enjoy the fruit of social and economic progress.

A huge sum, 800 billion dollars, is spent in the world on the arms race, above all nuclear arms race, every year. Meanwhile it has been estimated that additionally eight billion dollars a year must be found for supplying foodstuffs to those who suffer from famine in the Third World, while an additional 22 billion dollars a year is needed to wipe out illiteracy and the most dangerous diseases. According to estimates of United Nations experts, 8-10 percent of the world's annual expenditures on armaments would be enough for solving the most acute social problems of developing countries. Should the Pentagon give up the construction of just one nuclear "Trident" submarine in favour of the Third World, the funds saved would be enough to ensure that 16 million children go to school a whole year.

It is quite obvious that the decision not to hold in Paris the international conference on the relationship between disarmament and development meets the interests of advocates of the further arms race, and not the vital interests of the population of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

MOSCOW ROUNDTABLE ON POVERTY, ARMS RACE ENDS

PM300855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Kondrashov report: "Call to Action"]

[Text] A roundtable conference on problems of combating hunger, poverty, and the arms race organized by the working presidium of the World Conference of Religious Leaders has ended in Moscow. Taking part in the round table were 70 religious leaders, as well as well known experts from nearly 30 countries. All the planet's continents were represented here, and all the world's main religions -- Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Judaism, Islam.

Pimen, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, sent a message of greetings to the participants in the conference, which was chaired by Pavel mar Grigoriy metropolitan of Delhi and Northern India. "It is the inhuman, immoral policy of preserving and even stepping up the nuclear arms race, the policy of militarization of outer space," he stressed, "which lead to the growth of poverty and hunger among broad strata of the population of many states."

The religious leaders and experts discussed the latest information about the interconnection between the arms race, on the one hand, and hunger and poverty on the other, and examined the problems of countries which are in acute need of peaceful economic development, in which they could be helped considerably by the resources which are now spent on the production of weapons of mass destruction.

In a communique adopted unanimously on the last day of the meeting, the participants in the roundtable conference expressed their concern at a whole series of new acts of aggression: The United States against Libya; South Africa against Zimbabwe, Botswana, and against Angola. "The white minority regime in South Africa," the communique notes, "is following the example of its 'historical ally' -- the United States."

The participants in the Moscow meeting expressed their sympathy for the families of those killed as a result of the Chernobyl AES accident, and also expressed regret that "certain circles are spreading lies in the mass media and utilizing the accident for the purpose of cheap political propaganda."

The communique points out that the participants in the roundtable sent letters to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, U.S. President R. Reagan, and the leaders of the six states -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania.

"Man must serve the ideas of peace," Moulavi Gulyam Sarvar Mansur, a prominent religious leader from Afghanistan and representative of the DRA Supreme Council of Theologians and Religious Leaders, stated in a talk with IZVESTIYA's correspondent. "American imperialism is a threat to peace, stalking the world like a hungry jackal in pursuit of profit. The United States uses the most modern types of weapons to achieve its base objectives and suppress the peoples' striving for freedom. It is trying to stifle the Afghan people's freedom too and to divert our material resources from the tasks mapped out by the revolution. But the Afghan people are not alone in their struggle against the forces of counterrevolution and imperialism. We are grateful for the help which the Soviet Union gives us. Here at the roundtable conference we have seen once again the humanism of Soveit foreign policy evokes the sincere respect of the world public, including religious circles."

"I am very pleased with the work of the roundtable conference," the well-known Greek public figure General Yeoryios Koumankakos, retired, who was at the meeting as an expert, stated "It showed that the ranks of those who fight against the arms race and for peace and the peoples' prosperity are swelling. I am profoundly convinced that the Soviet Union's position on disarmament questions is a positive factor in the attainment of these goals. We fully approved M.S. Gorbachev's statement on the Soviet Union's decision to extend the nuclear test moratorium until 6 August. This is further evidence of the USSR's courage and nobility in its approach to the vital issues disturbing mankind. It gives new strength to all who value the cause of peace."

A delegation of prominent representatives of the roundtable conference headed by Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia was received at the USSR Supreme Soviet.

ZHUKOV ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF PEACE YEAR COMMITTEE

LD292059 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- The USSR has instituted a committee to coordinate further preparatory work for a world congress dedicated to the International Year of Peace.

In accordance with the programme of the International Year of Peace, unanimously approved by the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the congress will be held in Copenhagen on October 15-19.

The committee comprises prominent public figures representing the Soviet Peace Committee, the All-Union Central Trade Union Council, the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, the committees of Soviet women, youth organizations, war veterans for European security and cooperation and Afro-Asian solidarity, the Soviet U.N. association and other public organizations and research institutions.

Yuriy Zhukov was elected chairman of the committee at its first session in Moscow. The committee's plan of activities was approved.

RYABOV ATTENDS CHEMICAL FIBER SYMPOSIUM

PM301028 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "International Meeting of Chemical Industry Workers"]

[Text] Kalinin, 27 May -- The chemical fiber industry is an important sector whose development is linked with the enhancement of man's prosperity and with scientific and technical progress in many spheres of material production. Ways to further develop it are the subject of discussion at an international symposium on chemical fibers, which opened today in Kalinin.

The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a greetings message to the participants of the symposium. It was read by Ya. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Scientists from 22 countries will read reports covering the entire range of problems concerning the production and processing of chemical fibers.

FALIN REMARKS ON PROSPECTS FOR U.S.-USSR SUMMIT

DW301205 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1100 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Valentin Falin, chief editor of the Soviet news agency APN and former ambassador to the FRG, commented in Bonn today on disarmament issues. Falin, who is taking part in the Congress of Physicians Against Nuclear War in Cologne, is skeptical whether there will be another Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting this year. Falin commented on relations between the Soviet Union and the United States:

[Begin recording] I do not know what would really satisfy the Americans at the moment — perhaps if we declared ourselves to be the 51st U.S. state. However, I am not certain of that either, because we are too big for a state. Regardless of what we suggest to the Americans, regardless of what we are prepared to offer them as a compromise [gegenleistung], the Americans are not content with it. The Americans do not seek the points of rapprochement between the two sides, they look for what drives the two sides away from each other." [end recording]

PRAVDA REBUTS U.S. CHARGE'S COMPLAINT CONCERNING CIA ITEM

PM301552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Letter from U.S. Charge d'Affaires Richard Combs, unattributed commentary under the general headline "What Is This: A Directive?" -- first two paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] PRAVDA has received a letter from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow signed by the charge d'affaires ad interim. The writer of the letter is angry about the item "ANA Agency Commentary" published in our newspaper on 7 May, dealing with possible CIA participation in organizing the explosion at a West Berlin discotheque.

We cite this letter without any changes and express our opinion.

U.S. Embassy, 15 May 1986

To Mr Viktor G. Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA, Moscow, USSR

Dear Mr Afanasyev,

I wish to draw your attention to an exceptionally insulting article that recently appeared in PRAVDA. On 7 May, your newspaper carried on page 5 a TASS note from Aden dated 6 May and headlined "ANA Agency Commentary." Among other patent lies, the article claims that the CIA was involved in the explosion at the La Belle discotheque in West Berlin on 5 April.

The article is in itself reprehensible, but, of course, it is not within your power to control what the press of South Yemen writes. However, it is within your power to monitor [sledit za] what is printed in PRAVDA. I am therefore sincerely amazed that a responsible newspaper, the organ of the ruling party of the Soviet Union, lends credence to such lies by giving them space in your newspaper.

The knowledge that the U.S. Government informed your government in advance of the threat of a terrorist act organized by Libya increased the malevolence and irresponsibility of this article and places the responsibility for publishing this falsification on you.

The U.S. Government and I personally consider the publication of this article a patent attempt to win cheap propaganda points and assess it as insulting and supremely unacceptable.

I would like to hope that, as chief editor of PRAVDA, you will order an immediate refutation of this base fabrication in PRAVDA.

Sincerely,

Richard Combs, charge d'affaires ad interim

[Unsigned response] To be honest, the amazing thing about the letter is its by no means diplomatic tone. The tone is more that of a directive. It contains, for example, a demand to "monitor what is printed in PRAVDA." Since when has the U.S. Embassy considered itself empowered to encroach on freedom of the press and information and assume the role of a censor of what should or should not be published? This is not the United States.

As for the CIA, by virtue of his activity Mr Combs undoubtedly knows that the world press (including the American press) has written many times about the CIA's involvement in various acts of international terrorism. There are even official documents concerning this. It is within the power of the charge ad interim to request the materials of, for instance, the Rockefeller Commission, which studied this question.

Incidentally, THE WASHINGTON POST a few days ago wrote: "CIA experts in paramilitary organizations are secretly shipping arms and training guerrillas, providing them with means of communication, and transmitting to them intelligence data designed for the planning of combat operations." It goes on to note that the American secret services are attempting primarily to galvanize antigovernment gangs in Nicaragua, Cambodia, Afghanistan, and Angola. The CIA, the newspaper states, is also attempting to "destabilize" the Libyan Government and is helping terrorists in Ethiopia.

It would be interesting to know whether Mr Combs has berated the editor of THE WASHINGTON POST in this connection.

PRAVDA has already written (in its 21 April 1986 edition) about the groundlessness of claims that the U.S. Government gave the Soviet Government advance information about the threat of a terrorist act.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION SEEN AS 'MAIN DANGER' TO WEST

LD011027 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 1 Jun 86

["Who Threatens Americans and Western Europeans" -- TASS take identifier]

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

The main danger to Americans comes, certainly not from the Soviet Union, which is sincerely striving for peace and disarmament, but from their own President who is doing everything to push the developments to the threshold from which a return to international cooperation will no longer be possible.

Likewise, what the United States allies in NATO should fear is not the mythical "Soviet menace" which is no longer believed by any serious politician in the West, but uncontrolled unilateral actions of the present U.S. Administration which lives in the world of hallucinations and illusions.

One arrives at the conclusion on the basis of the latest steps of the White House aimed at undermining the arms limitation system, whose separate elements it took years of painstaking efforts to create.

Showing utter inability or unwillingness to make if only a modest constructive contribution to slowing down the arms race, U.S. leaders reduce to naught the effort of the previous U.S. Administrations, both Deomocratic and Republican ones, ostentatiously ignore the calls of the overwhelming majority of Western countries to prevent the irreversible developments.

The Soviet Government's statement published in the Sunday issues of the Soviet newspapers point out that the U.S. Administration, of all versions of its possible actions as regards the strategic arms limitation treaties and agreements adopted precisely the one which undermines the foundation of the process of limiting and reducing such arms. Confronted with the choice whether it should moderate its own arms programmes or open the floodgate for an uncontrolled race of arms, Washington preferred the latter.

The session of the NATO council held on May 29-30 in Halifax, Canada, showed that the United States allies in NATO are concerned over this suicidal course. At the same time not one of them dared call a spade a spade and curb high-handed militarists.

The Soviet Union has not the slightest intention to enroach on "unity of the West". What is important to us is not the presence or absence of this unity as such, but the essence of the choice of the countries of the other different system -- for peace, or, quite the contrary, to the preparation for war.

It must be absolutely clear to everyone that as soon as the USA goes beyond the established levels of arms or otherwise violates the other main provision of the agreements observed by the sides till now, agreements to which they are signatories, the Soviet Union will consider itself free from the relevant commitments and will take the necessary practical steps to prevent the military-strategic parity from being upset.

U.S. DENIES SAUDI ARABIA STINGERS AS PUNISHMENT

LD312128 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1530 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Senior officials in the corridors of power in Washington are expressing increasing concern, according to U.S. State Department officials, over a coolness in the relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia. The reason, observers believe, is Washington's decision not to sell the Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Riyadh. It must be said that the U.S. Administration initially showed more enthusiasm, claiming to want to sell the missiles to Saudi Arabia. Even THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote: The Reagan Administration wanted to express its solidarity with this rich oil kingdom," and the White House, it seems, wanted to secure Riyadh's support in view of the campaign of condemnation waged by the Arab countries against the United States over its savage piratic raids on Libya. However, other considerations in the White House have won the day.

Nobody is ignorant of the fact that an agreement was signed in the United States on Israel's participation in the implementation of the star wars programe.

It is not difficult to assume that America has thanked its loyal ally who joined its adventure officially when it refused to sell the anti-aircraft missiles to that Arab country. It is also known that the new U.S.-Israeli agreement offers more possibilities and opportunities for the Zionists to take part in the secret U.S. military schemes, which largely increases Israel's offensive capability, while the United States denies to Saudi Arabia the possession of defensive weapons.

A specific question has to be raised here; are these weapons banned by the United States itself? No. Hundreds of these missiles were provided free recently to the terrorist gangs operating against the Governments of Angola and Afghanistan. On the contrary, the point is that Washington is punishing Saudi Arabia over its stand on the recent U.S. aggression against Libya.

It is worth mentioning that Saudi investments in the U.S. economy, according to the MIDDLE EAST REPORT; constitute a massive sum estimated at $100 billion. The U.S. military companies that build a number of projects in Saudi Arabia have made tens of billions of dollars. Also the U.S. monopolies have made massive profits at the expense of the oil operations at higher [word indistinct].

To sum up, the U.S. military-industrial complex has more than once developed at the expense of the oil dollars which flow from Saudi Arabia. Now we can see the contradictions: The United States refuses to allow Saudi Arabia the weapons manufactured with its own funds. However, this is not all, and we do not want to stop there. The absolute majority of the U.S. military-industrial companies are dominated by Zionist capital. Thus, the oil dollars from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates have helped, if it can be so phrased -- the manufacture of weapons for Israel's sake. Some might object that Saudi Arabia for many years has received advanced U.S. weapons, just as Israel has. The similarity here is in form and not in essence. Israel is always free to use the U.S. weapons as it wishes, while Saudi Arabia is obliged to ask permission from Washington. The other major difference lies in something esle: The United States has trained a great number of Israeli experts so that they can operate the U.S. military equipment, while the Saudis have a small number of specialists; therefore they are obliged to depend on U.S. experts and advisors. The U.S. assistant secretary of defense has said, in this respect that the advanced weapons systems which we have provided to Saudi Arabia with are based on extremely complicated electronic equipment, and most of the time the controls are in our hands.

Suffice it to mention the AWACS intelligence aircraft. They are unable to take off without U.S. experts. The U.S. assistant defense secretary went on to say: Therefore, we have deployed our strategic intelligence aircraft in the airfield of Saudi Arabia and, moreover, we have acquired an enormous amount of money.

What conclusion could be drawn from all of this? There is only one conclusion, namely that the Arab countries that are very closely linked by various channels with the United States are no longer capable of depending on Washington in the future if they intend to follow an independent national policy, the best example being Saudi Arabia, which has rejected the shameful Camp David agreement and has supported other Arab countries in its policy aimed at resisting Israel's schemes for annexing the Arab territories.

The United States has only one true ally in the Middle East -- Israel. And when America ensures its interests it affirms, at every occasion, its preparedness to abandon the interests of any Arab country.

U.S. REPORT ON ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT TERMED 'HOGWASH'

LD301137 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Boris Bogdanov writes:

Filling an order from the U.S. Administration, the American mass media are whipping up a slander campaign against Ethiopia, cynically exploiting the severe drought, a natural disaster which has hit that African country. It is not the first time that American propaganda tries to score points from a tragedy befalling another nation. ABC has launched into the air another batch of anti-Ethiopian allegations. Reporting on the situation of the victims of the natural disaster, ABC correspondent Burns does not spare dark colours in describing what he calls the tragedy of the Ethiopians, who, having survived famine, are dying because of governmental actions. Citing a telegram from the U.S. Administration, the text of which has been allegedly obtained by the ABC, Burns claims that people evacuated from the disaster-hit areas are penned up in camps, tortured and shot and that women are raped. The resettlement of thousands of peasants from the scorched-up lands into fertile provinces in the south and southwest of Ethiopia is portrayed by ABC as the expulsion of the enemies of the Marxist government.

Even for the American TV audiences, who are accustomed to pablum of every sort, can say that the report filed by Burns is hogwash, all the more so since recently the same company flopped by spreading falsehoods about the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. The TV company later had to admit that the viewers were shown a fake film peddled by a keen crook as a documentary shot in Chernobyl. The allegations about the programme to fight the consequences of the drought that is being carried out by Ethiopia obviously clash with the authoritative views of witnesses, employees of international organizations and Western journalists, who have visited new settlers from the north. An ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent reported from a village for new settlers that recently they had been exposed to one of the worst droughts in history whereas now they have enough food, fuel and water. Maurice Strong, executive coordinator of the U.N. Office for Emergency Organization in Africa, spoke highly of the efforts of the Ethiopian Government to rescue the disaster-hit population. The claims that the measures to overcome the effects of the drought in Ethiopia are "futile" are totally groundless, REUTER has admitted. Ethiopia was one of the first African countries to initiate measures to resolve the age-old drought problem. The resettlement programme pursues a two-pronged objective, that of evacuating people from areas constantly exposed to the threat of famine and simultaneously accelerating the development of the southern and southwestern areas capable of producing food for the whole of the country. About 600,000 people have moved to new areas and modern settlements complete with schools, first-aid centres and water wells are being built for them. The new settlers are given plots of land, work implements and seeds.

The drastic solution of the problem of African countries and their independence do not fit into Washington's plans. That is why malicious lies are being spread in the teeth of facts. The United States, Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam has told Western journalists, is not happy with the social system chosen by our people to overcome socio-economic backwardness. There are other hostile actions bearing out these words. In recent months, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, senior administration officials began to draw up plans for training armed forces to overthrow the Ethiopian Government. U.S. Congress is muting [as received] economic sanctions against Ethiopia. All this is proof that the White House, pursuing its strategy of "new globalism," is seeking confrontation with the African states which have chosen independent roads of development. Deliberate lies are serving the same purpose.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON SHIPPING WITH BEIJING

LD310848 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0803 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 31 May (TASS) -- An agreement has been signed following negotiations between a delegation of the All-Union Sovfrakht Association [All-union Association for the Chartering of Foreign Tonnage] of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and representatives of the PRC Ministry of Communications. It provides for an expansion of cooperation between the two countries in the field of shipping. Under the agreement, agency facilities [agentirovaniye] will be provided from 1 June 1986 on a long-term basis for Soviet ships and ships chartered by the All-Union Association.

The agreement is intended to help to speed up the handling of Soviet ships in Chinese ports and to increase the volume of maritime transportation between the two countries.

An exchange of documents also took place. In accordance with these documents, it is planned to open an office this year in Shanghai for the Soviet shipping lines and an office in Odessa for Chinese shipping companies.

PRC SOCIAL SCIENCE GROUP LEADER ON USSR VISIT

OW020458 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpts] Recently, the Soviet Union and China have remarkably expanded their contacts in all fields with exchanges of visits by scientific and cultural delegations. Currently a delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The delegation is led by (Zhong Weizhi), deputy secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

The Chinese guests have visited a number of scientific research centers under the USSR Academy of Sciences and toured some Soviet cities. After the delegation returned to Moscow, reporters interviewed (Zhong Weizhi).

(Zhong Weizhi) said: [Begin recording] This delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences to strengthen ties between Soviet and Chinese social scientists. We have preliminarily concluded talks and will sign the minutes of the talks on 2 June. The minutes deal mainly with the exchanges -- academic exchanges -- between the two sides from 1 June 1986 to 31 May 1987. We have extended an invitation for a delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences to visit China in the first half of 1986.

Our visit to the Soviet Union is scheduled for 3 weeks. We have successively visited Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, Alma-Ata, and Novosibirsk. In Moscow, we held talks with the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences. We also visited several research institutes in Moscow and Leningrad and the science academies of some Soviet socialist republics. [end recording]

FURTHER ON FOREIGN MINISTER ABE'S MOSCOW VISIT

Gorbachev Reviews Issues

LD301850 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev today received in the Kremlin Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs Shintaro Abe who presented a message from Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

A wide range of problems of the international situation and bilateral relations were discussed. Shintaro Abe pointed to "a great role of the Soviet leadership in ensuring peace and international stability." Mikhail Gorbachev, pointing to Japan's vast potentials in resolving present-day world problems, set out the foundations of the Soviet Union's home and foreign policy which is oriented at giving an adequate answer to the demands of the nuclear age, of the scientific and technological revolution, to questions that stem from a complex nature, versatility, contradictoriness and interrelationship of the world of today and which no one can evade any longer. Civilised attitudes, new political thinking, respect for legitimate interests of various states are needed for their solution.

When discussing the question of medium-range nuclear missiles on which Shintaro Abe spoke in the spirit of the "global approach" characteristic of the United States and NATO perplexity was expressed that it is insistently suggested that the Soviet Union eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles in the eastern part of the country, while the destruction of corresponding nuclear weapons targetted on the USSR from the territory of Japan and its littoral waters is not required of the Americans. Mikhail Gorbachev, nevertheless, suggested to the interlocutor looking jointly for the solution of this problem, too.

In answer to Shintaro Abe's request Mikhail Gorbachev set out the known Soviet stand about a new meeting with the President of the United States. It was said in this connection that the Soviet leadership is prepared to consider compromise solutions, but never will it make unilateral concessions: "We shall not yield either to political, or economic, or military pressure. Any agreement can be a result of constructive talks only".

The meeting can be productive if the approach to it, to the creation of the necessary atmosphere for its holding are rid of illusions about the motives for the Soviet interest in the meeting.

Much attention was paid to bilateral relations. Mikhail Gorbachev said: "History showed more than once that Japan and the USSR can get along without each other. But such a stand does not befit neighbours. We have adopted a principled political decision to use every opportunity for the development and improvement of relations with Japan on all directions regardless of its ties with other countries".

But these relations can, naturally, be built successfully only on the basis of reciprocity, given the understanding that no one will be encroaching on the results of the Second World War and the inviolability of the frontiers. Mikhail Gorbachev promised to pay the necessary attention to the requests concerning fishery, and to approach them not only from the viewpoint of economy.

He expressed the readiness to take steps toward gratifying the requests about visits by relatives to burial places of Japanese on the Soviet territory -- in the spirit of humaneness, respect for customs of the people.

Serious concern was expressed over the intentions of the Japanese leadership to switch Japan's potential to the U.S. "star wars" plans, which cannot but affect the assessment of Japan's foreign policy intentions and Soviet-Japanese relations.

Points of contact and aspects of differences and disagreement were established as a result of a candid and benevolent conversation.

Mikhail Gorbachev asked Shintaro Abe to convey to the Japanese leadership, the Japanese people the fact that Soviet people are sincerely interested in good relations with it and wish the Japanese to view the Land of Soviets as a true neighbour, who has no perfidious designs and is prepared, honestly and by joint efforts, to seek the ways for a greater mutual understanding and interaction for the benefit of peace and in mutual interests.

Abe Lays Wreath

LD301935 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- Japan's foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, on an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government, today laid a wreath to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin wall.

In the evening, Abe and his wife attended the performance of Giuseppe Verdi's opera Il Trovatore. Sitting with them in the government box were Eduard Shevardnadze with his wife, and other officials.

Shevardnadze, Abe Exchange Speeches

LD301514 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 30 May (TASS) -- The Soviet-Japanese political dialogue is acquiring a stable nature. This was noted by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs. He spoke at a luncheon today in honor of Shintaro Abe, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, who is in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

"The path from neighborliness to good-neighborliness," Eduard Shevardnadze said, "lies for our countries through an improvement in the international situation, a reduction in its tension and a strengthening of the foundations of peace and universal security. We are firmly convinced that the Japan of today could use its considerable weight and authority to ensure that the realities of our time do not push us in different directions but, on the contrary, facilitate the development of mutual understanding, trust, and cooperation."

The USSR's foreign minister expressed the hope for cooperation with Japan in implementing the program for elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons set forth in the 15 January 1986 statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Concerning the problem of ending nuclear explosions, Eduard Shevardnadze recalled that the USSR is not only consistently conducting a line of achieving international accord on a universal and total ban on tests of nuclear weapons, but has also unilaterally introduced a moratorium on any nuclear explosions. Mikhail Gorbachev recently announced that this moratorium will be in force until 6 August this year, and made a suggestion to President Reagan to hold a special meeting.

Unfortunately, this initiative is meeting with an absolutely deaf stance from Washington, Eduard Shevardnadze said.

Talking about the American "star wars" program, the minister drew attention to the offensive nature of the space weapons, which are being developed as a more dangerous equivalent of nuclear weapons. The appearance of these weapons will reduce the level of security of all states and the continuation of the process of limiting and curtailing the arms race will become virtually impossible.

"Judging by the latest statements of the U.S. Administration, Eduard Shevardnadze said, it is already striving as quickly as it can to get rid of any restrictions on the path of building up nuclear and other weapons. We see this in the example of Washington's attitude to the SALT II treaty. And we are not talking at all about imaginary violations of its provisions by the other side -- the very newest American nuclear missiles have simply hit the treaty ceilings and are breaking through them. The limits set by the treaty have become a hindrance, and so they are removing this hindrance."

Such activities arouse serious anxiety throughout the world, the USSR minister of foreign affairs stressed.

Regarding the situation in the Asia-Pacific region, Eduard Shevardnadze said that the Soviet Union proposes to begin as soon as possible an exchange of opinions between all the interested countries of that part of the world. The most important thing is for joint steps by the Asian-Pacific states to consolidate the foundations of peace in the region and the strengthening of security. "We see these as the broadest and most democratic discussion of all issues of interest to the countries of the Pacific basin. It is possible to organize such a discussion in various forms, both collectively and on a bilateral basis. We are ready to exchange opinions with those who support our idea and with those who propose other solutions," Eduard Shevardnadze stated. He stressed that the Soviet Union and Japan could provide an example and do quite a lot in the practical sense. Other states would also gain from interaction between the two countries.

"Much can and must be done, too, to strengthen the foundations of good-neighborliness between the Soviet Union and Japan," the minister said. "The planned signing of an agreement on cultural contacts should make an important contribution to the cause of the further expansion of our relations and more deeply acquaint the peoples of both countries with each other's spiritual life and national culture," Eduard Shevardnadze said. He noted that there exist a whole number of fields in which a broader interaction and cooperation between the USSR and Japan was possible.

In Shintaro Abe's speech in reply he highly assessed the regular consultations between the foreign ministers of the USSR and Japan. He stressed particularly that the most important task is the resolving of questions which have remained unresolved since the time of the Second World War, and the concluding of a peace treaty. Shintaro Abe expressed confidence that it is precisely this which would allow the two countries to develop friendly cooperation on a stable basis.

He noted that in the present difficult international situation the active conducting of a political dialogue at a high level between states with different social structures is vital to remove mutual mistrust and solve existing problems. Over the past 4 months Japan and the Soviet Union have had the opportunity of twice conducting a direct political dialogue and carrying out a frank and useful exchange of opinions on major questions relating to the modern international situation.

Shintaro Abe drew attention to the fact that all peoples of the world place great hopes in the accomplishment of a political dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States, which have a great responsibility for the solution of such major international tasks as disarmament and arms limitation. In particular, the peoples of the world would wish for a second U.S.-Soviet summit meeting to be held as soon as possible, Shintaro Abe declared.

Present at the luncheon were Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Aleksey Antonov and Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers, chairmen of USSR State Committees, and other officials.

On the Japanese side, Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador in the USSR, and also officials accompanying Shintaro Abe, were present at the luncheon.

'Frank' Discussions Held

LD311314 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 31 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and Shintaro Abe, minister of foreign affairs of Japan, completed talks in Moscow today.

The sides had a frank and detailed exchange of views on bilateral relations and prospects for their development. The sides also discussed urgent international problems of mutual interest.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Shintaro Abe signed an agreement between the Government of the U.S.S.R. and the Government of Japan on cultural contacts. The document provides for the further development of cooperation in the cultural field, for the expansion of contacts between scientists and scientific establishments, the holding of exhibitions, for the exchange of publications and printed matter, and for a series of other measures aimed at promoting mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and Japan.

TV Reports Press Conference

LD312136 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] On the eve of his departure a press conference was given by Shintaro Abe for Soviet and foreign journalists. Expressing satisfaction with the results of his visit to the USSR, he described the dialogue that took place with the Soviet leadership as rich in content and useful. He said that one of the most important directions in his country's foreign policy activity is the widening of contacts between political figures of the two countries. In his connection Shintaro Abe stressed that dialogue and not confrontation must be the core of interstate relations.

As far as Japanese-Soviet links are concerned, we are in favor of the framework of these being expanded, in particular in the fields of economy, fisheries, culture, and others. Shintaro Abe gave a positive assessment of the readiness expressed by the USSR to meet requests for visits by relatives of people buried in Japanese graves on Soviet territory. The Soviet Union is our neighbor, he said, and we see it as our prime task to conclude a peace treaty with it.

Sharing his impressions of his meeting with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the leader of the Japanese foreign policy department noted that he had an opportunity to convince himself of the firm resolve of the Soviet Union to do everything for the preservation of world peace.

Ties Linked to 'Territorial Question'

LD311554 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 31 TASS -- I was deeply impressed by the resolve of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to work for stronger peace and detente, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said at a press conference in the press centre of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs today.

Questions of detente, disarmament and stronger peace and international security are especially urgent today. This holds fully true for Asia, he said. That is why we want the further development of political dialogue with the USSR so as to contribute to stronger peace and continued security.

Although my visit to the Soviet Union was very short, the minister said, I had the opportunity to have a very useful political dialogue with the Soviet Union's top leaders. We believe that one of the major goals of Japanese foreign policy is the development of relations with the Soviet Union. A very important neighbour, though with a social system that is different from ours. Our countries have substantial problems which are awaiting solution, the minister said. I came to the Soviet Union a mere four months after a meeting with the Soviet foreign minister in Tokyo because I thought it necessary to consolidate the practice of political dialogue with the USSR. To be more precise, it is the practice of regular consultations between our two countries at the foreign minister level, and also talks on concluding a peace treaty. Shintaro Abe said that the original goal of his visit to the USSR was accomplished.

The Japanese foreign minister stated that the development of Soviet-Japanese dialogue would become a contribution to the further expansion of bilateral relations and, moreover, help to lessen international tension and to promote the process of detente. The Japanese side, he said, wants a broader framework for dialogue with the USSR, inter alia, in the economy, fishing, and culture, and also the development of humanitarian contacts. In this context the Japanese minister spoke positively of the Soviet Union's readiness to meet the requests of the Japanese side for permission for relatives to visit Japanese graves in Soviet territory.

At the same time he linked the further development of Soviet-Japanese relations to the solution of the so-called "territorial question."

Touching upon an agreement on cultural contacts signed by the two countries today, Shintaro Abe said that it was aimed at improving understanding between the peoples and governments of the two countries.

PRAVDA Carries Joint Communique

PM011614 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

["Soviet-Japanese Joint Communique" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe was in the Soviet Union on an official visit 29 through 31 May 1986 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

S. Abe was received by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During a conversation held in a spirit of frankness there was a discussion of key problems of the international situation and also fundamental questions of the state and development prospects of Soviet-Japanese relations.

S. Abe reiterated the invitation previously made by Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone to M.S. Gorbachev to pay an official visit to Japan. The Soviet side confirmed the invitation made to the Japanese prime minister in January this year to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union.

As part of a routine consultative meeting between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR foreign minister, and Japanese Foreign Minister S. Abe, talks were held during which there was a discussion of questions of bilateral relations and also international problems of mutual interest.

Having noted the two sides' efforts to improve Soviet-Japanese relations, the ministers confirmed the interest in their further ongoing development on the basis of the principles of mutual benefit, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs. They stressed that such development is in keeping with the interests of both countries and would constitute a great contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

Attaching great importance to political dialogue between leading figures of the USSR and Japan, and particularly to the regular consultations at the level of the two countries' foreign ministers, the ministers again confirmed their agreement to continue to hold them at least once a year alternately in Moscow and Tokyo. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe again reiterated the invitation to USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze to pay an official visit to Japan in 1987 to hold the next consultative meeting. This invitation was accepted with thanks. The specific timing of the visit will be decided through diplomatic channels.

The ministers positively assessed the practice of annual consultations at deputy foreign minister level and expressed themselves in favor of continuing it. The next such consultations will be held in Moscow at a time agreed between the sides.

An equally positive assessment was made of the practice of consultations on international problems between the USSR and Japanese foreign ministries. The sides agreed that they will be continued.

In accordance with the accord recorded in the Soviet-Japanese joint statement of 10 October 1973, the ministers continued the talks begun in Tokyo in January this year relating to the conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty, including questions which could form the content of such a treaty. They agreed to continue the talks during the next consultative meeting in Tokyo.

On the basis of the results of past Soviet-Japanese intergovernmental consultations on trade and economic questions and the 10th conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet economic cooperation committees, the two sides expressed the intention to further expand trade and economic relations between the USSR and Japan on the basis of mutual benefit, which will include increasing efforts with a view to seeking the new forms of cooperation put forward at the abovementioned conference.

The sides agreed to continue to make efforts to successfully fulfill the agreement between the USSR Government and the Japanese Government on mutual relations in the field of fishing off the shores of the two countries and the agreement between the USSR Government and the Japanese Government on cooperation in the field of fishing, proceeding from the principle of mutual benefit.

In accordance with Article 3 of the agreement between the USSR Government and the Japanese Government of scientific and technical cooperation, the previously reached accord on convening the third session of the Soviet-Japanese intergovernmental commission on scientific and technical cooperation in the course in 1986 at a convenient time for both sides was confirmed.

In connection with S. Abe's requests for Japanese to visit the burial sites of their relatives, the Soviet side expressed readiness in principle to take a positive attitude toward such requests, envisaging an examination through diplomatic channels of questions relating to this in the light of the discussion which took place.

The ministers expressed satisfaction in connection with the signing on 31 May 1986 of the agreement between the USSR Government and the Japanese Government on cultural ties and also understanding of the need for cooperation between the sides in ensuring that the ties between the two countries on the basis of this agreement develop further along an ascending line in accordance with the principle of reciprocity.

The ministers conducted a frank exchange of opinions on topical problems of the present-day international situation of mutual interest, including the safeguarding of peace and disarmament, and also certain regional problems.

They stressed the need for efforts to maintain and strengthen peace and expressed themselves in favor of the speediest reaching of accords on arms limitation and disarmament in the field of nuclear and conventional arms, envisaging a maximum lowering of the level of military confrontation.

The two sides advocated the need to continue efforts to ease tension in the Asia-Pacific Ocean region. In this connection they supported the steps to organize contacts and talks in the region and agreed on the need to create a situation promoting their further galvanization. They stressed that constructive assistance to the efforts of the countries located here on the basis of respect for their independence would serve the cause of peace and stability in this region of the world.

The ministers came to a unanimous opinion on the need to continue to promote the consolidation of positive trends in the development of the situation in the world by expanding bilateral dialogue on international problems.

The ministers confirmed their common understanding that nuclear power serves as an important source of energy for present and future generations of mankind and, taking into account the fact that ensuring its safety is a most important task, came to a unanimous opinion on the need for efforts at the international level, including seeking ways to increase the role and potential of the IAEA. The ministers also expressed themselves in support of the proposal to convene an authoritative international conference under IAEA auspices to discuss this entire set of questions and noted the advisability of including the United Nations and such international organizations as the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Program in such a conference.

The sides noted the great significance of the development of international cooperation in the utilization of nuclear fusion for peaceful purposes for the benefit of the whole of mankind.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the successful development of the work based on the accord between the USSR, the United States, and Japan relating to a number of measures to increase flight safety in the northern Pacific and to the elaboration of measures to implement these steps.

The sides noted the businesslike and meaningful nature of the meetings and talks held during Japanese Foreign Minister S. Abe's visit, confirming their usefulness for both sides.

Shevardnadze Attends Abe Departure

LD311708 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe left Moscow for home today. He stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport the Japanese minister was seen off by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials.

GORBACHEV CONGRATULATES MONGOLIA'S BATMONH ON REELECTION

LD310921 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 31 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, congratulated from himself personally and on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) on his re-election to the high post of general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

People in the Soviet Union were watching with close attention and friendly interest the work of the 19th congress of your party that is leading the country unswervingly and consistently along the road of socialist construction. The decisions of the congress open up new vast prospects for the development of the economy and culture, for ensuring a further improvement in the well-being of the Mongolian people which is in the front ranks of the fighters for peace and social progress, the message of congratulations said.

Soviet people welcomed with satisfaction the determination of Mongolian Communists reiterated by the congress to continue strengthening traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and MPRP, the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the message emphasized.

19TH MPRP CONGRESS CONCLUDES IN ULAANBAATAR

LD310657 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar May 31 TASS -- The 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) came to a close here today. The delegates discussed reports by the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission of the MPRP, main guidelines for the Republic's economic and social development for 1986-1990, and adopted appropriate documents.

The congress elected the leading bodies of the party. Jambyn Batmonh was elected the general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

Batmonh Gives Concluding Speech

LD311020 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 31 TASS -- The 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) has reaffirmed the spirited solidarity of the MPRP and of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) with all forces that struggle for peace, democracy, social progress, and justice, Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, stated in a concluding speech at the congress today.

The MPRP and the MPR, he said, will continue steadfastly to strengthen traditional friendship, unity and cohesion with fraternal socialist countries, and to wage an active struggle to bring about favourable conditions for peaceful creative labour of the Mongolian people, and to contribute to the cause of strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world.

Jambyn Batmonh pointed out the full endorsement of and unanimous support by the congress for the Soviet large-scale peace initiatives aimed at ridding mankind of the danger of a nuclear cataclysm.

The congress, the speaker said, determined the main course of the party's domestic and foreign policy for the nearest period [as received] and set concrete tasks in further raising the leading and guiding role of the party, in strengthening inner-party democracy and in renewing the style of ideological and organizational work. "This is the chief political result of the supreme forum of the Mongolian Communists," he emphasised.

On behalf of the delegates to the congress, the Communists and all working people of the Mongolian People's Republic, the general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee voiced gratitude to the delegation of fraternal communist and workers' parties, revolutionary-democratic parties and organizations, and to the guests who took part in the work of the congress.

VOROTNIKOV VISITS MONGOLIAN KNITWEAR FACTORY

LD301640 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, which is taking part in the work of the 19th MPRP Congress, today visited the Ulaanbaatar knitted goods factory.

The same day the CPSU delegation was briefed on the work of the State Stockbreeding Research Institute in Sambu. Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov answered questions from the editorial team of the UNEN newspaper, the organ of the MPRP Central Committee.

The head of the CPSU delegation said that the Soviet Union is in solidarity with the appraisals put forward at the 19th MPRP Congress in the Central Committee review report on the question of ensuring security in the Asia-Pacific region.

SILAYEV, DOYNOV; RYABOV, KAPOLYI DISCUSS ECONOMIC ISSUES

PM261251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Development of Relations"]

[Text] A meeting took place on 20 May between I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and O. Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers Economic Council, who is in Moscow. Questions of the further development of economic relations between the USSR and Bulgaria were discussed.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

On 20 May Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received L. Kapolyi, Hungarian minister of industry. The talk took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Cooperation With Bulgarian Discussed

PM281439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Issues Discussed"]

[Text] A meeting took place on 22 May between Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and O. Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers Economic Council.

Questions concerning the further activation of USSR-Bulgarian cooperation in the creation and assimilation of new materials and the technologies for their production and processing were discussed.

Programs Signed

PM271324 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] The signing of sector programs for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and production specialization and sharing through the year 2000 in the spheres of machine building and electronics between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria took place at the Bulgarian Embassy in Moscow on 22 May.

The following attended the ceremony: from the Soviet side, A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials; and from the Bulgarian side, O. Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, other officials accompanying him, and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

Call for Joint Production

AU231833 Sofia BTA in English 0700 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 23 (BTA corr.) -- Yesterday Bulgaria and the Soviet Union signed branch programmes for economic and techno-scientific cooperation, specialization and joint production up to the year 2000 in the field of mechanical engineering and electronics.

The ceremony was attended by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Buglaria and chairman of the Economic Council, by Mr. Alexey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and by Bulgarian and Soviet ministers.

The documents which were signed include important and modern spheres -- the radio-electronics industry, communications equipment, instrument building, electrical engineering, power mechanical engineering and machine-building for the food industry, for stock-breeding and for fodder production.

An agreement for the setting up of a joint laboratory for the development of new technologies for the finish hydraulic devices [as received] was also signed.

These programme documents determine the guidelines of the further deepening of the integrational processes in the field of mechanical engineering, Mr. Ognyan Doynov said after the signing ceremony. He stressed that these programmes pay special attention to the technical level and the quality of the delivered products. It has been provided for the further perfection of the mechanism of cooperation, and for the passing over to higher forms of integration -- joint corporations, enterprises, laboratories and contacts between the industrial enterprises and institutes of the two countries.

The setting up of joint corporations in the field of the production of machine tools and robotics equipment was the first step to this end. Mr. Ognyan Doynov added. Now we still have to make a wider use of the advantages of the new forms of socialist economic integration. There will be set up new joint corporations in the field of the technological equipment of microelectronics as well as in the field of tractor electronics. Work is being done for the realization of the intergovernmental agreement for setting up the first joint enterprise in the field of the automobile industry.

We have become witnesses of the final stage of a great undertaking, which was carried out by hundreds of Bulgarian and Soviet teams, Mr. Alexey Antonov said. This undertaking, he said, determines the trends of the long-term joint work of the Bulgarian and the Soviet mechanical engineering branches in the implementation of the resolutions of the congresses of the fraternal parties and for the realization of the Comprehensive programme for the Techno-Scientific Progress of the CMEA Member Countries up to the Year 2000.

MURAKHOVSKIY, ANTONOV CONFER WITH BULGARIAN, POLISH LEADERS

PM231500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general headline: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, met on 21 May with O. Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Economic Council under the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; and A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Some questions on the further development of cooperation in the sphere of agro-industrial complex sectors were discussed during the conversation, which proceeded in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

A meeting took place on the same day between A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the Soviet-Polish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation; and W. Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish part of the Soviet-Polish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

Questions on the further development of economic relations between the USSR and Poland were discussed. Particular attention was devoted to the expansion of cooperation using new forms, the creation of joint Soviet-Polish enterprises, and the development of specialization and production sharing.

The conversation proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

ATANASOV RECEIVES EDUCATION MINISTER

AU271911 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] On 27 May Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Sergey Shcherbakov, USSR minister of education. They reviewed the further development of cooperation between the two countries' educational systems in implementing the tasks posed by the 27th CPSU and 13th BCP Congresses.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SOFIA PARTY CONGRESS

PM271417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] The CPSU Delegation headed by I.A. Mozgovoy, CPSU Central Committee member and secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, returned from Sofia on 24 May after taking part in the work of the 35th Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Congress.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH HUNGARY HELD IN MOSCOW

LD231351 Budapest MTI in English 1317 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- Co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scientific Intergovernmental Cooperation Committee, Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Aleksey Antonov, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, met in session, with the inclusion of experts, in Moscow on Friday.

The parties paid special attention to the furtherance of Hungarian-Soviet economic and technical cooperation and the extension of trade, beyond the scope of agreements, including the deliveries concerning the two countries' most important national economic branches. They stated that the establishment of direct relations between Hungarian and Soviet enterprises and that of joint ventures increase and extend the scope of bilateral cooperation. The process of establishing direct relations and joint ventures will be accelerated.

The parties continued the coordination of the main lines of bilateral economic and technical-scientific cooperation until the year 2000, the prolongation of production specialization and cooperation agreement until 1990, and the elaboration of new agreements. They evaluated the state of implementation of industrial, agricultural and energetic cooperation plans and determined further targets. The parties discussed current issues on the exchange of goods and determined concrete tasks.

Jozsef Marjai had special talks with Boris Shcherbina, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for External Economic Relations.

Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest on Friday.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFER WITH HUNGARY'S HORN

PM231118 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Diary" report]

[Text] Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and V.P. Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister, had a conversation at the USSR Foreign Ministry with G. Horn, state secretary at the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. There was an exchange of opinions on certain matters pertaining to Soviet-Hungarian relations.

USSR-AIDED AES WORKING RELIABLY IN HUNGARY

LD252123 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 May 86

[Ye. Shirokov report from Budapest from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] A traditional international technical fair is in progress in Budapest:

[Shirokov] A special feature of the present exhibition is a wider display of achievements of the countries of the socialist community.

Visitors display great interest in the Soviet section of the fair which, generally is the most representative and covers every one of the most important branches of industry, science and technology. There are more than 1200 exhibits here.

Traditionally quite a few business agreements and contracts are concluded at the fair. Here is the signing of a document for the delivery of a large number of spare [parts] and equipment for the Paks nuclear power station.

[Video shows interview with J. Szabo, Paks AES deputy general manager] [Szabo] Today the two units of our nuclear station, 440 mw each, produce one-sixth of all electric power in the country. In the autumn another unit will become operational, and next year the construction project will be completed when the fourth unit is put on line. In a word, everything is proceeding according to plan. Our station, which is being built with the assistance of Soviet specialists and equipped with plant manufactured in a number of socialist countries, is working confidently, efficiently and reliably. [Video shows fair, buses, trucks, industrial plant models, including what appears to be a power station and a tokamak, and signing ceremony]

HUNGARIAN TRADE MISSION TO OPEN IN MOSCOW

LD282233 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A Hungarian Peoples Republic trade mission is to be opened in Moscow. This is provided for by the intergovernmental agreement that was signed today in Moscow. The document was signed by Boris Aristov and Peter Veress, Soviet and Hungarian ministers of foreign trade, respectively. The establishment in Moscow of a Hungarian trade mission is a new step in the development of mutually advantageous Soviet-Hungarian trade and economic relations, said Boris Aristov at the time of signing.

The Soviet Union is our country's largest foreign trade partner, emphasized the Hungarian foreign trade minister. The establishment of a trade section in Moscow is a further incentive in the [word indistinct] of the cooperation forms of the Soviet Union and Hungary, said Peter Veress. (?In the past period), the trade representation office operating beside the Hungary Embassy in Moscow dealt with issues of trade and economic cooperation.

HOMEWARD-BOUND LOSONCZI CABLES GROMYKO

PM281343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From the Aircraft"]

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian People's Republic Presidential Council, has sent from aboard his aircraft a telegram addressed to A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which says: "While bound for home following my visit to Finland, I send my comradely greetings to you and to the fraternal Soviet people."

TASS CITES ADN ON FRG VIOLATION OF GDR WATERS

LD281135 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Berlin May 28 TASS -- According to the ADN agency, the GDR permanent mission to the FRG issued a protest to the FRG competent authorities in connection with a violation of the GDR's sea territorial waters by an auxiliary ship of the West German Navy. On May 25, the agency's dispatch says, this ship with side number "A 1452" intruded into the GDR's territorial waters east of Ruegen Island. The West German vessel sailed twice illegally into the GDR's territorial waters to a depth of 3.6 kilometres. Such actions are a violation of the rules of international law and run counter to the basic principles of developing relations between states.

IZVESTIYA NOTES STRAUSS VISIT TO ALBANIA

PM231331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Albania-FRG"]

[Text] Tirana, 21 May -- As the agency ATA reports, F.-J. Strauss, minister-president of the Land of Bavaria (FRG), visited Tirana the other day. He had a meeting with A. Carcani, chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, during which there was an exchange of opinions on the development of relations between the two countries.

KOMSOMOL'S MISHIN COMPLETES VISIT TO ROMANIA

PM270828 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Day on the Planet": "Youth Affairs News"]

[Text] The visit to Romania by a Komsomol delegation headed by V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, has ended.

During its stay in the country, the delegation signed a program for cooperation between the Komsomol and the Romanian Union of Communist Youth in 1986-1990. The delegation members had meetings at the Union of Communist Youth Central Committee, visited the Danube-Black Sea Canal where they talked to young construction workers, and acquainted themselves with the organization of tourism for young people in Romania.

The Komsomol delegation was received by E. Bobu, Political Executive Committee member and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

RCP LEADERSHIP HAILS GORBACHEV-CEAUSESCU TALKS

PM261057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Decisive Factor"]

[Text] Soviet-Romanian talks at the highest level are the decisive factor in the constant development of the cooperation and friendship between the two parties, countries, and peoples, a session of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee held here has emphasized.

The session discussed the results of the talks between M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and N. Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of Romania, who was on a friendly working visit to the USSR.

In the session they talked about the great significance of the documents signed in Moscow -- the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Romania for the Period Through the Year 2000 and a program of cultural and scientific cooperation for 1986-1990. It was pointed out that the broad development of relations between Romania and the USSR meets the interests of both countries and both peoples, along with the general causes of socialism and peace.

The Political Executive Committee confirmed the general assessment made by the two countries' leaders during the Moscow talks concerning the need to resolve the fundamental issues of the day -- the defense of peace, the halting of the arms race, and the transition to specific disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament, including the halting of nuclear explosions.

It was emphasized upon satisfaction that the determination to continue to strengthen friendship and expand comprehensive cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and between Romania and the USSR was reaffirmed during the talks.

The Political Executive Committee pointed out that, together with the USSR and the other socialist countries and all peace-loving progressive forces, Romania will in every way promote the policy of detente and disarmament and of amelioration of the international climate.

BUCHAREST MEETING COMMEMORATES SOVIET-ROMANIAN SPACE FLIGHT

PM270856 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent S. Petukhov dispatch: "Orbit of Friendship"]

[Text] Bucharest, 22 May -- The public in the capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania has warmly and cordially marked the 5th anniversary of the Soviet-Romanian joint space flight. SCINTEIA reports on a meeting of the country's first cosmonaut, Dumitru Prunariu, with representatives of Bucharest labor collectives, the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Society, well known scientists and cultural figures, airmen, and students.

R. Voinea, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania Academy, spoke at the meeting about the important contribution made by this flight, manned by an international crew, to the strengthening of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries and peoples to the fruitful development of science serving the noble cause of peace and progress.

D. Prunariu narrated interesting reminiscences.

Every step in the exploration of space is hard and dangerous. It is our common duty, the participants in the Bucharest meeting said, to ensure that space remains peaceful forever.

SOVIET-POLISH TRADE UNION SEMINAR OPENS 27 MAY

PM281023 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 May 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Soviet-Polish Seminar"]

[Text] A joint Soviet-Polish seminar on "The Place and Role of Trade Unions in the Socialist Society: The Party and the Trade Unions" began its work yesterday at the AUCCTU Higher School of the Trade Union Movement. The Polish participants in the seminar include representatives of the National Trade Union Confederation [OPZZ] and the Center for Training Trade Union Cadres and leaders of sector trade union federations and voivodship trade union centers. The Polish group is headed by J. (Gibala), deputy chairman of the OPZZ auditing commission and chairman of the federation of fish industry workers trade unions.

AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus sent greetings to the participants in the seminar.

VORONIN INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION

AU251432 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 May 86 pp 1,2

[Interview with Lev A. Voronin, chairman of the USSR Gossnab, by Mariusz Chmielewski: "Thrift Determines the Development of Polish and USSR Economies" -- in Warsaw; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Chmielewski] What is the connection between the new changes in Soviet economic management with the rationalization of the consumption of raw and other materials?

[Voronin] I would say that there is a direct connection. The refashioning of the system of Soviet economic management is related to consolidating the principles of work that promote thrift. The main criterion of the performance of all levels of economic management is to achieve the best possible final results with the lowest possible expenditure of work and materials.

[Chmielewski] What Polish solutions in the area of thrift and conservation could be employed in the USSR, and which Soviet solutions could be useful for Poland?

[Voronin] We are especially interested in our Polish friends' achievements in organizing conservation of materials in plants and in exploiting scrap. We have also benefitted by your experience in exploiting surplus materials.

As for Soviet experience, I have to stress our comprehensive approach to the conservation of materials, which means that nationwide, as well as regionally and in individual branches and enterprises, efforts continue to be made to properly exploit all methods of conservation -- from investment and scientific-technological policy through organizational and economic solutions.

We attach great importance to the so-called human factor. The nationwide socialist competition in conservation between workforces has continued now for many years in our country and has produced many productive initiatives. I think that our new approach to administering material resources in the national economy is also interesting, because cutting down the schedules for the circulation of these resources can greatly increase economic effects without additional expenditures, which is very important.

TASS REPORTS POLISH-CSSR JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD282339 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Warsaw May 28 TASS -- Poland and Czechoslovakia have stressed the fundamental significance of socialist countries' close cooperation and coordinated action to preserving peace and removing the threat of a nuclear war.

In a communique on the results of talks between Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic who has stayed here on a friendly working visit, they expressed full support to the Soviet Union's peace proposals for eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons by century's end.

They said that the main source of tension in the world is the aggressive policy of imperialism. U.S. militarist strategy and striving for military superiority over socialist countries undermine the hope for improvements in the international situation kindled by the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

Jaruzelski and Husak condemned provocative activities by revanchist circles in West Germany, which press for a revision of the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences and the political and territorial realities which have taken shape in Europe in the post-war period.

SFRY'S CULAFIC CITED ON ANTI-SOCIAL PHENOMENA

PM161506 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 May 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Rebuff to Propaganda Attacks"]

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May -- In an interview with correspondents of the TANJUG agency and the newspaper BORBA, D. Culafic, SFRY federal secretary for internal affairs, pointed to the special importance of the struggle against antisocialist ideology and nationalism. Our ideological opponents, he declared, are counting on the unfavorable development of the Yugoslav economy, a drop in the population's living standards, and also on inefficiency in solving the SFRY's social and economic problems. They are stepping up their attacks on the socialist state from openly bourgeois and anticommunist positions and are trying to dispute the values of our revolution.

Yugoslavia's enemies are gambling on widening their propaganda influence and introducing ideas of petit bourgeois nationalism into the people's consciousness. This is leading to the growth of various antisocial phenomena, the federal secretary pointed out.

The SFRY's security must not be viewed in isolation from the events taking place in the country's sociopolitical life. The state's most dangerous enemies are nationalists, who come out from anti-Yugoslav and antisocialist positions. The activity of these extremely reactionary forces is characterized by ever greater aggressiveness and the desire to create a legal opposition to the LCY. This gives rise to serious concern, since antisocialist elements are seeking to get their ideas through to the intelligentsia and young people and to establish ties with like-minded people abroad. These hostile circles, including anti-Yugoslav emigres, widely practice terrorism. Yugoslavia, D. Culafic pointed out, is struggling and will struggle consistently against all forms of it.

REPORTAGE ON UK PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT

Meet Georgian SSR Chief

LD301952 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Tbilisi May 30 TASS -- President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic Pavel Galashvili today received a British parliamentary delegation who came to the transcaucasian republic. The delegation is led by deputy prime minister, lord president of the Privy Council, member of the Conservative Party, Lord Whitelaw. The delegation is on an official visit in the Soviet Union.

Pavel Gilashvili briefed the guests on the history and present-day life of Soviet Georgia.

The importance of broadening inter-parliamentary contacts, which promote improvement of mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Britain was noted.

Lord Whitelaw pointed to the constructive character of the Moscow conversations.

Gilashvili Denies 'Dry Law'

LD301953 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Tbilisi May 30 TASS -- "As before, 155,000 hectares of land are under vineyards in Georgia. The yield of juicy grapes will grow considerably in the republic by the end of the decade."

President Pavel Gilashvili of Georgia has resorted to these figures in response to the question asked by members of a British parliamentary delegation, "What has changed in Georgia after the introduction of the dry law in the USSR?".

Ms Rene Short and other members of the delegation wanted to know if it was true that vines were being cut out in Georgia.

"That does not correspond to reality," Gilashbili said. "First of all, there is no 'dry law' in the USSR. The campaign against alcohol abuse has nothing to do with a ban on the production of spirits, to say nothing of vintage wines -- the stable product of Georgian wine-making."

Georgian wines are popular both in the USSR and abroad. They have won about three hundred awards at international competitions and wine-tasting shows.

Whitelaw Recounts Gorbachev Talks

LD311942 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Tbilisi May 31 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev left not the slightest doubt that he is prepared for dialogue and cooperation with Britain, TASS was told by Lord Whitelaw, British deputy prime minister, lord president of the Privy Council and a member of the Conservative Party.

Lord Whitelaw is leading a British parliamentary delegation on an official visit to the Soviet Union. The visitors have spent three days familiarizing themselves with the life of the Soviet Caucasian republic of Georgia.

Lord Whitelaw especially noted that much attention had been given to the delegation by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Problems on which the sides differed were raised. Yet the Soviet leader expressed the hope that the positions of the two sides could and should be approximated on the more important questions of our time. He put forward a number of very interesting proposals, Lord Whitelaw said, and I would be pleased to bring them to the knowledge of my colleagues in government.

Lord Whitelaw noted the useful and constructive dialogue with Soviet parliamentarians and expressed the confidence that the visit would help build up trust between the Soviet and British peoples and contribute to the cause of universal security and peace.

In Georgia the British parliamentarian saw a steel works and an agrarian institute and made a sightseeing trip to the ancient Georgian capital of Mtskheta, where they admired architectural monuments of the 5-11th centuries A.D.

Interviewed on Moratorium, Chernobyl

LD301859 Moscow World Service in English 1550 GMT 30 May 86

[From the "Guest Speaker" program, presented by Aleksandr Barabeychik]

[Text] [Barabeychik] Our guest today is James Lamond, a Labour Party MP who is on the list of the British Parliamentary delegation touring at present in the Soviet Union. The British delegation was received in the Kremlin by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. James Lamond had a few words of comment on this meeting:

[Begin recording] [Lamond] We had a very good meeting in the Kremlin with Mr Gorbachev. The whole delegation, all 14 of us, were present, and we were able to discuss the situation between our two countries; the very strong need for building bridges. But, as Mr Gorbachev said, a bridge cannot be built from one side only, and he outlined the proposals which the Soviet Union had made which are familiar to people through the speeches he has made, and he asked us to try and encourage our government and people to respond to the positive proposals. And we had an exchange of opinion about the response that we made to the very concrete proposals he had laid down on 15th January, in which Britain is involved to a small extent in as much as they [as heard] should not further develop their nuclear weaoons, which of course means that we shouldn't go ahead with the Trident missiles purchases. And that seems to me to be quite sensible because if the two superpowers are struggling to try and establish some level, some end to the arms race, for others including ourselves and France, to continue building our arms and developing and improving them would be counterproductive and quite contrary to the spirit of the negotiations between the superpowers. And it was on matters of this kind that we discussed for, as I say, about 2 hours. So it was, in my opinion, a very fruitful meeting. The delegation certainly felt that they had been honored and we will be making reports back of course, in my case all over the country because I have a string of meetings arranged for describing to interested peace activists what went on here. I shall go back refreshed and determined to carry on the struggle in my own country for peace.

[Barabeychik] Now, the center of gravity of Soviet foreign policy has always been the attainment of a situation when there is no nuclear armaments left on our globe, and in most clear cut and precise form this aspiration to that goal was expressed in 15th January statement by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, to abolish in three stages by the end of our millennium all nuclear weapons. Can you specify your stance on this document?

[Lamond] Well, of course, I support the document very strongly. I think it was one of the most positive, concrete proposals which had made before the whole world for many many years. And it lays the path open and clear towards that goal which I hope all politicians in all countries will share, because a world without nuclear weapons would certainly be a wonderful world, much safer than the one we have today. Of course, there have been responses from the West and I regret to say in the main negative responses, in particular in my own country where we play some part in the program towards nuclear, complete nuclear disarmament. It has been, the suggestion has been, rejected -- the suggestion that is that we should not improve our nuclear weapons in the meantime, because Mrs Thatcher has agreed again and again with the Americans that she should go ahead with the purchase of Trident missiles. So, I support the plan, and many many people in Britain also support it, including many members of Parliament. But there is a lot of work still to be done in our country before we can convince our leaders, our present leaders, that they should participate fully in this plan.

[Barabeychik] After the Chernobyl mishap the USSR once again deemed it necessary to extend its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions till 6th August, in an attempt to move the problem of nuclear testing away from the blind alley, and this is a very grave step on our side. [sentence as heard] Was it welcomed in the British Labour Party?

[Lamond] It was welcomed very much indeed, and we have been emphasizing again in our Parliament and at the meetings I have spoken at in connection with the International Year of Peace, by the time the 6th August comes round that will be 1 year in which the moratorium, the unilateral moratorium, has stood. And I feel that the Americans should respond to that. In particular, you yourself mentioned the incident at Chernobyl. I think this has brought home to people exactly the danger, not only from the explosions themselves -- because there must be some danger from that -- but from what a nuclear war would really mean. Because if an incident, a very serious incident but nevertheless a minor incident in comparison to what would happen in, let us say, a nuclear strike of any kind, a deliberate nuclear explosion in the atmosphere, a strike against the Soviet Union for example, would not affect only the Soviet Union but would have its very serious effects throughout the whole of Western Europe and perhaps the world. So, it has focussed people's attention to this matter and made the proposal by the Soviet Government all the more acceptable in the West, I think. [end recording]

[Barabeychik] I was talking today with James Lamond, a Labour MP who is now touring the Soviet Union with the British parliamentary delegation.

TOLKUNOV-LED PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LUXEMBOURG

LD011612 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1531 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Luxembourg, 1 June (TASS) -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of Leon Bolendorff, chairman of the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies. This visit is in reply to a visit to the Soviet Union last year by a Luxembourg Parliamentary delegation.

Conversations in the Chamber of Deputies, a meeting with Jacques Santer, chairman of the government, a reception with Grand Duke Jean, the head of state, and a visit to industrial enterprises are planned for the Soviet parliamentarians' program during their stay in the country.

TASS REPORTS COOPERATION TALKS WITH THE NETHERLANDS

LD302034 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- The present state and prospects of cooperation between the USSR and the Netherlands were discussed at the 8th session of the Soviet-Dutch inter-governmental working group on cooperation in the agro-industrial complex, that came to a close today.

It was noted, in particular, that business ties in that area were playing an important role in developing trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Dutch firms took part in implementing several agricultural projects in the USSR. Cooperation between plant-breeders was expanding: since the holding of the 7th session of the working group, the USSR sent to the Netherlands for testing more than 200 specimens of agricultural crops with new properties. 400 specimens came from the Netherlands.

The sides examined prospects of cooperation in vegetable and fruit growing, processing of farming produce, including milk, and in fisheries.

They also examined some legal questions related to veterinary control of reciprocally supplied animal-origin food products.

The sides observed that deepening scientific and technical cooperation constituted a good basis for developing trade and economic relations between the USSR and the Netherlands.

The course of drafting a long-term programme of cooperation in agriculture between the USSR and the Netherlands was considered.

A five-day meeting of agriculture experts from the two countries on problems of intensifying the use of hothouses in agriculture production ended here today.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY GROUP VISITS CYPRUS

LD311534 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Nicosia May 31 TASS -- Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the AKEL party, has received a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, led by Academician Mitrofan Studenikin of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, chairman of the Soviet Cyprus Friendship Society.

Having given a high appraisal of the activities of the friendship society, Ezekias Papaioannou emphasized the great importance of the Soviet proposals for a solution to the problem of Cyprus in the interests of the Cyprus people and for the strengthening of peace and security in the region. The AKEL general secretary pointed out that it was necessary to do everything possible for the implementation of the Soviet proposals.

The Soviet delegation were also received by Andreas Khristophides, Cyprus minister of education. The minister expressed satisfaction with the development of Cyprus-Soviet relations both in the field of culture and education and in other areas. He spoke highly of the Soviet Union's constructive stand in the Cyprus question.

COMPARISON OF FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT TO MOSCOW

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 29 May on page 6 carries a TASS report entitled "Parliamentarians' Meeting." This has been compared with the TASS English version published on page 61 of the Western Europe section of the 29 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

Paragraph two, line two reads in IZVESTIYA: characterizing Soviet-Finnish relations, there was an exchange of opinions on present-day problems and a discussion of questions pertaining to the further development of cooperation between the two countries, parliaments, and peoples. The sides expressed (adding passage)

Paragraph two, line four in IZVESTIYA reads: Union and Finland on the basis of the 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, which has been extended to the start of the next millenium. It was noted that the two states' parliamentarians are making their own contribution to strengthening them (adding passage)

Paragraph three, line three in IZVESTIYA reads: different social systems and the need to implement the provisions of (rewording)

Paragraph eight, line five in IZVESTIYA reads: in constructive cooperation. USSR Supreme Soviet deputies G.A. Arbatov, G.A. Zhukov, V.V. Zagladin, Z.M. Kruglova, and S.A. Losev; USSR Foreign Ministry Section Chief G.N. Farafonov, and USSR Armed Forces General Staff Directorate Deputy Chief Major General Yu.V. Lebedev participated in the conversation (adding paragraph)

BONNER PRESS COMMENTS 'JEOPARDIZE' SAKHAROV'S PLEA

AU301809 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpts] Rome, May 30 (AFP) -- Yelena Bonner, wife of dissident Soviet academic Andrey Sakharov, said here Friday she was prepared to remain in exile in the Soviet Union if Soviet authorities would let her husband return to Moscow.

Mrs. Bonner arrived Friday from London where she met British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who promised to keep up pressure on the Soviet Union to release Mr. Sakharov from his banishment at Gorkiy, 400 kms (250 miles) east of Moscow.

Mrs Bonner is to return to the Soviet Union on Monday after having spent six months in the West for medical treatment.

Viktor Louis, a Soviet journalist -- considered an unofficial spokesman for the Kremlin — was quoted as saying in an interview Thursday that Mrs Bonner's behaviour in the West had jeopardized any plan to end Mr. Shakarov's exile.

"What is this country that punishes the husband for what his wife does," she told journalists in Rome. "Everyone knows that Viktor Louis is known for his collaboration with the KGB," she added.

She said she had refused to watch a new video of Mr. Sakharov which was acquired by the West German daily BILD ZEITUNG and released Thursday.

"This kind of information should not be taken seriously," she said.

FRENCH NUCLEAR EXPLOSION AT MURUROA REPORTED

LD310951 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] London May 31 TASS -- France conducted the fourth and this year's most powerful underground nuclear explosion at Mururoa Atoll in the southern Pacific on Friday. According to reports from Wellington (New Zealand), the yield of the explosion was about twenty kilotons. The French authorities do not cease nuclear tests, exposing the ocean flora and fauna to a great risk of radioactive contamination, despite strong protests by the countries of the Pacific Ocean region and by the entire peace-loving public of the world. This was already the 79th nuclear explosion at Murora Atoll since June 1975.

PCF DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS ON CHERNOBYL IN MOSCOW

PM231520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the CPSU Central Committee's Invitation"]

[Text] A French Communist Party [PCF] delegation headed by PCF Politburo member Le Guen visited Moscow 15-21 May to familiarize itself with the CPSU's policy on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The delegation had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Section and International Section, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute and Flight Control Center, and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, and also visited a science and production association of the machine tool building industry.

The delegation was briefed at the State Committee for the Utilizqtion of Nuclear Power on the work to eliminate the consequences of the Chernobyl AES accident. In this connection the French Communists expressed their solidarity and their support of the new Soviet initiatives for the elimination of the nuclear threat and the development of international scientific and technical cooperation.

INCREASED FRG RADIATION CAUSED BY HAMM REACTOR

LD311313 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 31 TASS -- The increased radiation in West Germany, which bourgeois mass media within the framework of the untiring anti-Soviet campaign, hurried to ascribe to the Chernobyl accident, was caused by a big breakdown at a nuclear reactor in Hamm. This has been reported by the North Rhine-Westphalia Ministry of Economics.

The ministry accused the Hamm nuclear power plant's management of concealing the fact from the public and authorities. The breakdown happened in early May and is being accompanied with a discharge of radioactive graphite into the atmosphere. Moreover, it turned out that the plant's management has assured the authorities, who suspected that something was going wrong at the plant, that the reactor was functioning normally and denied the existing data on the true source of radiation, received from the Fribourg Ecological Institute. In a bid to cover up the serious breakdown, the plant's management took advantage of the Chernobyl developments..

The Fribourg Ecological Institute has demanded that the plant, which is now in the testing stage, be shut down immediately and that the inquiry into the causes and consequences of the breakdown be started as soon as possible.

The FRG's Federal Government has not yet taken up any attitude towards the problem.

SUPREME SOVIET, NORWEGIAN KING EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

PM260919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to King Olaf V of Norway sending contratulations and good wishes to the king and the Norwegian people on their national holiday, Constitution Day.

In a reply telegram, the King of Norway expressed sincere gratitude for the contratulations and good wishes.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH IRELAND

LD291713 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet sent a telegram to Irish President Patrick John Hillery on the occasion of the national holiday of the country, conveying to him and the friendly Irish people congratulations and best wishes.

The Irish president expressed in a reply telegram his sincere gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed for his part good wishes to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

BRIEFS

PRAVDA PUBLISHED in SWEDISH -- Stockholm May 28 TASS -- The Swedes have received unique opportunity to read "PRAVDA" in Swedish. This became possible after a group of Danish journalists prepared the April 11 issue of the Soviet newspaper for publication. The newspaper, which has the pressrun of 80,000 issues, will go on sale at 8,500 newspaper stands throughout Sweden. The same PRAVDA issue published in 50,000 copies, went in Denmark earlier. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 28 May 86 LD]

BROADCASTING COOPERATION PROTOCOL -- According to reports from Helsinki, the protocol on cooperation for this year was signed there between the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and Yleisradio. The exchange of television and radio programs about the lives of the Soviet and Finnish peoples will be increased and the production of joint programs about the most important events in the life of both countries will be expanded. The protocol was signed by Aleksandr Aksenov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Sakari Kiuru, director general of Yleisradio. [Text] [Moscow International Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 29 May 86 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JALLUD VISIT TO MOSCOW

Talks With Sokolov

PM301042 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] On 28 May Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of defense, met with A.S. Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

During a conversation held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, views on issues of mutual interest were exchanged.

The conversation was attended on the Soviet side by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, and USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, and Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin; and on the Libyan side by Colonel D.A. Idris, commander of air defense; Colonel A. Salih, commander of the Air Force; Captain First Rank A.L.A. Shakshuki, commander of the Navy, and other officials accompanying the Libyan delegation.

Military Requests Granted

GF311150 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 31 May 86 pp 1, 9

[Excerpt] Moscow, London -- Libya and the Soviet Union have signed a program for scientific, political, economic, trade, cultural, and military cooperation until the year 2000. AL-ITTIHAD has learned that the program was signed yesterday by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of Libya's Revolution Command Council, prior to Jallud's departure from Moscow at the end of a 4-day visit.

AL-ITTIHAD has also learned that the two sides have agreed that a high-level military delegation representing all of the Soviet military sectors will visit Libya in the first part of June.

In a statement to AL-ITTIHAD, official sources in Moscow stated that the Soviet leaders agreed to every request for military aid that Jallud made during his visit, and that Libya will be supplied this year with new consignments of arms and sophisticated equipment to enable Libya to confront more effectively any further U.S. attacks. The weapons include the improved version of SAM-5 missiles Libya had not previously obtained, as well as air-to-air and air-to-surface missiles, gunboats, monitoring and early-warning and radar systems, antijamming devices, fighter planes, and M-24 helicopters.

The sources asserted that the Soviet leaders reaffirmed to Jallud their support for Libya in the face of any external aggression that may recur. The Soviet leaders asked the Libyan leaders to review the lessons learned from the confrontation with the United States and to learn from these lessons to improve the performance of Libyan forces. The Soviet Union recently sent a large military delegation to Libya to study and assess the effectiveness of Soviet weapons and the performance of the Libyan forces during the confrontation with the United States.

Message to Ryzhkov

LD301930 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Soviet prime minister, received a message from 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, reading:

As I leave your beautiful, friendly country, I am pleased on behalf of the Libyan delegation and on by own behalf, to thank you for the very warm welcome which was reserved for us throughout our visit to the USSR. I would like to express, through you, my thanks to Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee ggneral secretary, to the party, and to the friendly Soviet people.

Talks that I conducted with Comrade Gorbachev, with you, and with other Soviet leaders, which took place in a comradely atmosphere, have consolidated the struggle between our peoples and between the Arab nation and the Soviet people. The talks have opened a new phase of solidarity and joint effective action.

The Libyan people and the Arab nation consider the Soviet people to be a historical ally and a friend in the struggle. We firmly trust this friendship and all that it represents for revolutionary principled choice. We will exert all our efforts to continue strengthening this friendship. This friendship is an effective weapon in our joint struggle to defend our freedom and ideal principles and the joint revolutionary aims against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction in defense of security, peace, and progress and the freedom of all the peoples earth.

The important results achieved during this visit are in line with the aspirations of the Arab nation and the Soviet people, and contribute to consolidating our struggle and solidarity.

I would like to take this occasion to express the thanks of the Libyan people and the Arab nation to you and to the friendly Soviet people for their principled, firm stand in support of the struggle of our people in confronting the Zionist, terrorist U.S. aggression, and for the establishment of Arab unity and the liberation of Palestine.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives on Return

LD010729 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli June 1 TASS -- Libyan television reported that leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Abd al-Salam Jallud "who gave an account about an important visit to the Soviet Union and about historic results and decisions reached there". Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi highly assessed these results, describing them as the "decisive factor in further consolidation of relations between Arabs and the friendly Soviet Union".

Highly assessed during the meeting was also the agreement signed between the Soviet Union and Libya on economic, scientific, technical cooperation and other kinds of cooperation for the period up to the year 2000, assistance that the USSR renders to Libya in the consolidation of its defence potential. Other arrangements achieved in Moscow were also highly assessed.

The leader of the Libyan revolution, television stressed, said the visit was a clear manifestation of the level which the relations between the two friendly countries reached.

TASS CITES PRAVDA ON SOVIET-ARAB RELATIONS

LD011403 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- "Those who are inclined to ventures, those who try to impose their will on independent countries and peoples should realize that the times when order in the world was imposed by crude force are gone never to return. Imperialism, world reaction are now opposed by powerful forces of progress, above all socialist countries, the entire growing potential of peace forces", such a conclusion is drawn by the newspaper PRAVDA which comments on the results of the visits of Libyan and Syrian leaders to the Soviet Union.

During the talks they held in Moscow, during their meetings with Soviet leaders, it was confirmed that the doctrine of "neoglobalism" and state terrorism practiced by the USA is none other than a reactionary course whose purpose is to arrest, to suppress the liberation processes, to disrupt the positive tendencies that started in international relations.

During the Soviet-Libyan talks and meetings, the Soviet Union's principled stand in support of Libya's independence and sovereignty, the USSR's readiness to develop long-term positical and economic cooperation with Libya, to promote the consolidation of its defence potential were confirmed, the newspaper writes.

The similarity of the stands in opposing the imperialist policy of aggression and violence, opposing interference in the affairs of others, deep interest of the two countries in averting nuclear war, safeguarding and consolidating peace, ensuring freedom, independence and equality of all peoples -- such is the basis of friendly cooperation between the USSR and Libya, PRAVDA writes.

The Soviet-Syrian talks in Moscow, PRAVDA writes further, confirmed the mutual striving to the development of friendly Soviet-Syrian cooperation. The campaign of imperialist threats and pressure against Syria has been condemned resolutely. The Soviet Union's stand in favour of an equitable Middle East settlement meeting the interests and security of all peoples and states of the region has been reaffirmed.

In the present complex situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, Arab peoples are not alone, the newspaper writes in conclusion. They have peace forces on their side. And if Arabs succeed in rallying their own ranks, this will be an effective instrument of rebuffing the intrigues of the United States and Israel.

SYRIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION RECEIVED BY DEMICHEV

LD262246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Comrade Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, today received Jajah Attar, minister of culture and national guidance of the Syrian Arab Republic. During the conversation, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, questions concerned with further improving cultural links between the two countries were discussed.

ARAB CONFERENCE URGED REORIENTATION OF INVESTMENT POLICY

PM281530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch: "Bitter Experience"]

[Text] Beirut, 18 May -- The third pan-Arab conference on economic cooperation and integration among Arab countries has been held in Kuwait. Discussion centered on the rational utilization of capital investments. Its special topicality is due to the fact that the Arab oil-producing states' revenue decreased from $216 billion in 1980 to $95 billion in 1985.

The conference sharply criticized the Western-oriented investment policy. It was pointed out that Arab capital currently invested in the United States and other Western countries amounts to $285 billion. 'Abd al-'Aziz Saqr, conference chairman and head of the Kuwaiti Chamber of Trade and Industry, said: "Irrefutable facts show that the utilization of Arab capital outside Arab countries is a foolish approach which was imposed by circumstances, overall backwardness, and wrong economic decisions." The experience of the eighties is proof, he went on, that investments in developed countries are subject not only to financial and economic risk, which threatens capital and revenue, but also to political blackmail, which poses a danger to sovereignty and the freedom to make decisions. He cited the freezing of Lebanese and Libyan accounts in the United States as an example.

The reorienting of capital investments toward Arab countries is an imperative need, conference participants concluded.

COMMENTARY ON THATCHER VISIT TO ISRAEL

Terrorism Stand Discussed

LD262225 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 May 86

["Window on the Arab World" presented by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Excerpt] I want first of all to point out that personal contacts at the highest level have been an important factor in friendly Soviet-Libyan relations for a long time. PRAVDA welcomed the arrival of the important Libyan guest to the USSR and said that the Soviet people express the confidence that this visit and the expected Soviet-Libyan talks will make a new contribution to the development and consolidation of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. And with all the importance of the current visit by the member of the Libyan leadership in relation to the development of bilateral relations, it cannot, of course, be viewed in isolation from the events that have been taking place lately in the international arena and in particular in the Mediterranean. These events are becoming increasingly dangerous to international security as a result of the policy of hegemonism pursued by the U.S. Administration, which is applying the line of crude pressure of force and flagrant military provocation against soverign states.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah was one of the first victims of the implementation of the principles of neoglobalism that Washington has adopted. After the White House falsely accused this independent state of resorting to international terrorism, it intensified its flippant hysteria against Libya for several months. Events have shown that this was a prelude to an open, armed U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah. And to this day the United States has been unable to produce any proof of the imaginary Libyan involvement in so-called international terrorism.

As for the U.S. crimes of strafing Libyan cities -- innocent children, women, and the elderly -- they are categorical proof for all the world to see of the U.S. official policy of terrorism.

It is only logical for this act of international piracy to meet an overwhelming wave of protest and indignation throughout the world. The USSR was among those who strongly denounced the barbaric aggression against sovereign Libya. A few hours after the strafing of Tripoli and Banghazi, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev addressed a message to the leader of the Libyan revolution in which he expressed to the people of the Jamahiriyah sentiments of solidarity regarding the piracy of U.S. imperialism. The Soviet attitude under the circumstances of the strong escalation of tension in the Mediterranean had an important role in the confrontation of the dangerous plans of U.S. imperialism regarding Libya. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has stated this on many occasions.

This Soviet attitude remains unshakable and firm and this is important particularly because Washington has not dropped its future intrigues against Tripoli from the agenda. Proof of this is the report in the Cairo magazine AL-HAWADITH on the strengthening of the U.S. 6th Fleet, which is always present in the Mediterranean with another aircraft carrier and several antisubmarine warships. The magazine, citing informed sources, said that the decision was taken within the context of preparations for a new aggression against Tripoli. As to the propaganda excuse for the planned military action, it remains in the past, and this can be judged from the statement by Kalb, the spokesman for the U.S. State Department, who said a few days ago: We have proof that Al-Qadhdhafi has not abandoned his support for terrorism. And as in the past, he was unable to present this proof.

Several European allies of Washington are taking part in the so-called combat of international terrorism -- official London in particular. An example of how clearly it assists this combat is that Britain voted with France and the United States at the Security Council against the resolution condemning the U.S. raid on Tripoli and Banghazi. Also, a few days ago, Britain and the United States aborted a draft resolution calling for harsh sanctions against South Africa for its attacks on three African countries.

Incidentally, the British prime minister is visiting Israel at the moment. Yes, and incidentally the issue of combatting international terrorism, as reported by the news agencies, was included in the agenda of the British-Israeli talks. This might seem at once ridiculous -- to talk about combatting terrorism with the leaders of a state which has been practicising terrorism against a whole people, the Palestinian people -- but if we remember once again Britain's attitude toward the U.S. attack against Libya and the South African aggression against neighboring countries, everything is clear.

What other things will be on the agenda of the British-Israeli talks? It is being said in London that Prime Minister Thatcher intends to assist in activating the peace process in the Middle East, but as officials in her entourage say, she is not carrying any new ideas in this context. There are more reasons for this. The old ideas of London's U.S. partner, so it seems, concerning the issue of Middle East setlement suit it perfectly -- that is the Camp David plans. It is by no means a coincidence to hear it said that the British-Israeli talks will deal with the efforts to organize direct talks between Israel and Jordan. At the banquet held in honor of Thatcher in Israel, she spoke about the Palestinians. Yes, and she called on the government to grant them more democracy. This statement can be and should be understood as a call for the implementation of all the Camp David accords, which call for Palestinian administrative self-rule but not for their right to self-determination.

Meanwhile, worrisome reports continue to come from the occupied Arab territories. In the past 2 weeks the occupation forces in Gaza illegally expropriated land from Arab inhabitants in the northern sector of the Strip. Thus the land expropriated from the Palestinian Arabs has totalled more than one-third of the land in the Strip. In addition, Tel Aviv, which believes in the idea of Judaization and adheres to it, is doing all it can to create unbearable living conditions for the Arabs. According to Israeli official statistics, the Gaza Arabs, who constiute 40 percent of the population of the occupied territories, are the poorest, they have the highest level of unemployment, have practically no medical services. More than 360,000 Arabs were expelled from Gaza to eight camps that are constantly swamped with disease. And because of the Zionist inhuman policy, child deaths have increased in Gaza to 4 per 1000. All these facts indicate categorically Tel Aviv's organized policy to annihilate the Palestinians physically and to gradually annex Gaza to Israel. The Zionists are ready to create a greater Israel, to annihilate a whole people, and wage endless aggressive wars against the Arab people. And to this end, Israeli leaders are ready to take an active part in Washington's military projects that threaten all mankind.

Notes Israeli Threats

LD280357 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 May 86

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] You have talked implicitly about the U.S. and Israeli threats against Syria. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, in Athens, strongly condemned terrorism. On the pretext of combatting terrorism, both Washington and Tel Aviv (?threaten) attacks against Syria and prepare military actions against it.

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's statement unmasks the dirty provoactive nature of the U.S. game on terrorism. A similar provoactive campaign preceded the U.S. attack against Libya under the pretext of Libyan participation in the terrorist actions in Western Europe. Even the U.S. television company ABC was recently forced to admit the fallacy of these accusations against Libya. An ABC newsman announced that the intelligence authorities in Western Europe now see this matter in a different light. This false campaign is now directed against Syria. We are absolutely sure that the organizers and executors of this campaign will fail.

Is it not clear that it is necessary to remove the reasons that lead to terrorism in order to end international terrorism? This is the conflict in the Middle East, which has not yet been solved, and for whose (?esclation) the United States, Israel and some of their allies are responsible. Let us look at their stand on the Palestinian issue, which is considered the core Middle East issue.

The United States and Israel deny the Palestinians the rights to self-determination and to form an independent state. Because of the United States and Israel, the Palestinians were deprived of their homeland, and hundreds of thousands of Palestinians are living dispersed abroad. Do all these things not constitute a suitable atmosphere for terrorism?

Thatcher, British prime minister, who is currently visiting Israel, spoke a lot about terrorism, but she did not say a single word about the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and to establish an independent state.

Cites Palestinian Figure

LD311846 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Dear listeners: The tour of Israel by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has ended. The results of the tour indicate that London's peace efforts were limited to supporting the unilateral bargains encouraged by the United States and Israel. As for the principal victim of the Israeli aggression, the Palestinian Arab people, Thatcher addressed an appeal to Tel Aviv in which she called for improving the situation of the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

We asked Taysir Quba'ah, an official of the Palestinian resistance movement, to express his opinion of the British prime minister's visit. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] Regarding Thatcher's statements about improving the standard of living of our Palestinian people, I would first like to say that Britain shoulders the main part of the responsibility for creating the Palestinian problem, the misfortune of the Palestinian people, and the dispersion of the Palestinian people, as it was Britain that granted the Balfour declaration to the Zionist movement.

Comrade, you know that Zionism emerged during a very important historical period, in which capitalism was being transformed into imperialism. The Zionist movement came as a response to the interests of imperialism, and became a tool of imperialism in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. Palestine was chosen for its geographical position. Britain shoulders the basic responsibility for our problem and for the agony of our Palestinian people.

As for improving the living standards of our Palestinian people, Thatcher would better improve the situation of the mineworkers in Britain and abolish or struggle for or draw up a program for abolishing unemployment and inflation in Britain, and solve the British economic problems to improve the living standards of the British people.

As for us, as a Palestinian people, it is impossible to improve our living standards without having an independent state in which we could construct an economy of our own that will improve our social, political, economic, and cultural situation. The issue is not to give a kilogram of milk or a loaf of bread thinking that this will improve the situation of our Palestinian people. We are not asking for charity. We are not begging for improving our social situation. Improving our living standard will be achieved through the establishment of our own independent Palestinian state. Naturally, Thatcher does not understand this at all, as she is against the independent Palestinian state and against the right to self-determination. Thatcher now wants to implement the policies of Reagan through a new law of [word indistinct], which is condemned by our masses. We will resist it, and we will abort this project.

The improvement of our lives will be achieved through the establishment of our state and the construction of our economy, and our cultural, social and economic institutions. Our people fully understand the aims of Thatcher. The greatest evidence that Thatcher is an enemy of our Arab people is the fact that she is the one who allowed the U.S. F-111 aircraft to bomb Libya, the Jamahiriyah, and Libyan children. Thatcher was always hostile to any of our just causes, whether Palestinian or Arab. Thatcher is the first British prime minister to visit Israel. How do you expect our people to look with satisfaction on Thatcher's statements? On the contrary, our people look with suspicion, because it is well known that Thatcher does not even implement British policies, but she implements Reagan's policies. Reagan has other masks outside America, and the most prominent of these masks is the one that defends U.S. interests, that is Mrs Thatcher. [end recording]

GORBACHEV VISITS MOSCOW NEIGHBORHOOD

LD311735 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev today visited the neighborhood of Krylatskoye in Moscow. He examined the progress of housing and cultural amenity construction, paying particular attention it its quality and integral nature, visited stores, a Komsomol discotheque, and other social facilities; and called at workers' apartments. Warm meetings took place with the neighborhood residents.

In conversations with Comrade Gorbachev, the working people expressed warm support for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and for practical steps aimed at the further improvement of all aspects of the life of Soviet society, at raising the well-being of the people, discipline and order, at strengthening peace throughout the world, and at strict fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was accompanied by Comrade Saykin, chairman of the Moscow gorispolkom, and Comrade Golovkov, first secretary of the Kuntsevskiy raykom.

POLITBURO REVIEWS CHERNOBYL, INCREASED AID TO LIBYA

LD301734 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee: At its latest meeting, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee heard a report from the government commission on the continuation of work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES; on the gradual normalization of the situation at the station itself and localities adjoining it; and on the organization of everyday life, food supply, medical, trade, and cultural services for the population temporarily evacuated from the accident zone. The necessary decisions have been adopted on all of these questions.

Many Soviet people, in approving the measures which are being undertaken by the state in connnection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES, want to make their own personal contribution to the elimination of its consequences, Numerous requests from the working people are coming in to central and local party, local soviet and economic bodies, and editorial offices of the mass news media, to send them to take part in work being carried out in the area of the accident. Thousands of soviet citizens from all the union republics, krays, and oblasts are sending their money in to the fund to help the people affected by the accident. Labor collectives, workers, kolkhoz workers, and office workers are offering to work without pay for 1 day. Expressing deep gratitude to all who are waging the difficult struggle against the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES and who are making their personal contribution to this matter, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers highly appraise the striving of labor collectives, workers, kolkhoz workers, and the intelligentsia, to voluntarily and gratuitously work for 1 whole day and to make voluntary payments into the fund to help eliminate the consequences of the accident at the AES.

The Politburo reviewed the tasks of ministries and departments and local party and local soviet bodies in preparing the national economy for work in the forthcoming fall-winter period. It was noted that significant work has been carried out in the approved direction by industrial enterprises, construction sites, at kolkhoz and sovkhoz, in transport and public services, in the given directions.

However, as experience last winter has shown, in a number of places shortcomings were allowed in supplying enterprises, housing stock, and communal organizations with fuel and energy, which disturbed the rhythm of production and caused justifiable censure from the working people. Taking this into account, measures have been mapped out to unconditionally fulfill plan targets and socialist obligations for the production and delivery of fuel to consumers; to unfurl an active struggle in labor collectives for the thrifty expenditure of coal, oil, gas, electricity, and other resources; to increase the rates of construction, reconstruction, and repair of power installations. Special attention was paid to give an uninterrupted supply of heat to housing and public buildings; to improve their state of repair and maintenance; and to more fully satisfy the needs of the population for public and domestic services.

A decision has been adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on planned measures to be implemented in the current 5-year plan period to further improve work and strengthen the material and technical base of railway transport. In this decision on the basis of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, a package of measures is envisaged to enhance the efficiency of the work of the railways, accelerate scientific and technical progress, bring about a radical improvement to the organization of passenger transport, further improve management and the introduction of new systems of management, and to strengthen labor and production discipline. The basic guidelines have been determined for work guaranteeing the transporting of coal from the Kuznetsk, Kansk-Achisk, Ekibastuz, and the Karaganda basins; bringing the Baykal-Amur Mainline into full-time operation along its whole length, developing the volume of transport needed to exploit the West Siberian oil and gas and the South Yakutiya territorial complexes.

Enhanced tasks have been laid down for the production of locomotives and rail cars, tracks and sleepers, and spare parts essential for the uninterrupted work of the railways. The accelerated development of the social sphere and construction of housing and public amenities for railway workers will have important significance for fulfilling these tasks.

The Politburo approved the provisions, prepared in accordance with an instruction of the 27th CPSU Congress, on the auditing commissions of republican, kray, oblast, district, town, and rayon party organizations. This document is directed at enhancing the level of activity of auditing commissions by implementing the functions placed on them by the CPSU Statute, and at further improving the organization of work in these important electoral bodies in the party.

Having approved the results of the talks and conversations between Comrades Gorbachev and Ryzhkov with Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the Politburo stressed the significance of the correct conclusions which result from the U.S. aggression against Libya for peace-loving, national liberation forces, and for all Arab states in particular. The principled Soviet stance in support of the independence and sovereignty of Libya, and the willingness of the USSR to develop long-term political and economic cooperation with Libya, and contribute to the strengthening of its defense capability, was affirmed.

The Politburo then heard a report on the results of talks by the Soviet leadership with Khaddam, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic. The mutual striving for the development of friendly Soviet-Syrian cooperation was noted and the campaign of imperialist threats and pressure against Syria was decisively condemned. The position of the Soviet Union in favor of a fair Mideast settlement, which meets the interests and security of all peoples and states in this region was affirmed.

At the Politburo session of the CPSU Central Committee, decisions were discussed and made on some other matters relating to the social and economic development of our country and conducting a peace-loving course in the international arena.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Voronin Interviewed on Cleanup

LD301717 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 May 86

[Interview with Lev Alekseyevich Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by unidentified "special correspondent;" on 30 May at Chernobyl -- recorded]

[Correspondent] Lev Alekseyevich, you are now the head of the emergency restoration work headquarters here for the 30-km zone and the Chernobyl AES. First of all, I would like to ask what is the state or affairs to date?

[Voronin] I would like to decribe briefly the condition of the fourth unit. The leakages into the atmosphere from the fourth unit are today lower than any operating nuclear reactor unit, and in practice it is completely safe. Prepartory work is being carried out to entomb the fourth unit. The work is being carried out by the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry Transport Construction, and also by servicemen of the Soviet Army. In particular I would like to note the good and smooth work by our Soviet miners, who are operating in a businesslike way, cleverly and imaginatively, and they will without a doubt fulfill their planned work several days earlier than scheduled. They are doing the construction work necessary for sealing the fourth unit.

[Correspondent] Is there one problem that worries you more than others?

[Voronin] Today we see our chief task as completing the decontamination of the grounds and building of the nuclear power station as soon as possible. A plan has been drawn up for each section of the nuclear station and its grounds, on which both civilian and military specialists are working strictly to schedule. A few days ago we began decontamination work on the machine rooms of the first and second units with the clear task of ensuring that these units could be started up within the period set by the government.

[Correspondent] And the unit next door, the third?

[Voronin] The third unit will also be in operation, but since the job today requires more effort on the first and second units, servicing and decontamination work on the third unit will start a little later.

[Correspondent] During the second stage?

[Voronin] Yes, during the second stage.

[Correspondent] In the villages adjacent to Chernobyl, in Chernobyl itself and, as far as I know, even in the town or Pripyat the chemical defense troops and are working very hard.

[Voronin] To give our Soviet servicemen their due, they are carrying out this work in a very organized way, very smoothly and according to plan. The technology for all this work has been developed, and the personnel required have been allocated. All of them brought there in the numbers required. A decontamination schedule has been drawn up. In a number of districts in the 30-km zone today the decontamination work has been done so well that, as we have verified, the levels have been brought down to normal living conditions.

[Correspondent] What, in your view, is the prospect for resettlement of those areas?

[Voronin] Today these sectors are ready, but to resettle them a whole number of interlinking questions must be resolved: where people will work, how to arrange food for them -- all these questions have to be looked at thoughtfully and calmly and an overall plan drawn up. But I would like to say again that the conditions in a considerable number of sectors within the 30-km zone make resettlement possible. In Chernobyl now we have set up a municipal out-patients clinic and a hospital. There is a daily examination of the people working in the grounds of the nuclear station both before and after work. A cinema has opened in Chernobyl, and films are regularly shown there. We are receiving hundreds of letters from our working people offering to come to the nuclear station and work there in any job. Our scientists, engineers and manual workers are sending in a great many valuable suggestions on how to cope with one operation or another at the nuclear station. Of course we cannot reply to all of them, but we do express enormous thanks for their attention and concern.

USSR Specialist on Medical Assistance

LD301340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1252 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 30 May (TASS) -- So far 130 people of those who suffered injuries during the accident at the Chernobyl AES have been discharged from the hospital. This was reported to a TASS correspondent by Angelina Guskova, a leading radiology specialist. She is head of a department of the Institute of Biophysics of the USSR Ministry of Health and is a member of a UN scientific committee on the effects of atomic radiation.

Doctor Guskova recalled that 299 people had been hospitalized as a result of the consequences of the accident, diagnosed as having radiation sickness of various degrees of gravity. This disease affects the bone marrow, the main blood-producing organ, which processes leukocytes and other blood cells, which neutralize microorganisms harmful to man. In this situation the patient may die from a disease, which the organism usually copes with easily. That is why it is so important for the patient to observe a strict guard against infection, said Guskova. Among the patients from Chernobyl there are two women staff workers from the atomic power station. Dr Guskova reported that, compared to males, females cope more easily with the consequences arising from radiation.

Guskova noted that Soviet industry produces all the preparations needed for the treatment of radiation sickness. We are being assisted by the medical workers from the whole country, she said. Recently specialists from Latvia (a republic in the Soviet Baltic area) provided a very effective preparation for the treatment of burns that they had developed. At the same time we are not turning down assistance from international medical organizations. This is dictated by the wish to have a broader choice of medical preparations.

Moscow TV Shows Work at Site

LD011558 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Work continues to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the No 4 generating set of the Chernobyl AES. At present, the residual thermo-reactions are dying down and the temperature in the reactor is steadily decreasing. Every 24 hours, the level of radiation is reduced by 5 percent. [Video shows the damaged part of the building of the Chernobyl AES. Caption attributes film to Ukrainian television]

This is what the No 4 power set looks like now. The reactor is covered by a thick layer of protective materials, but the radiation level is still fairly high: Time spent in the special zone of the reaction is therefore strictly limited. [Video shows a group of workers clad in white overalls and wearing white caps and face masks walking on the grounds of the power station.] The range of working shifts varies from hours to several minutes for those who approach the reactor in order to install temperature sensors or who gather radioactive graphite or fuel fragments around the No 4 set that were discharged at the time of the accident. [Video shows a powdery substance being tipped into bins by a mechanical shovel; workers are leveling out this substance in the bins with hand-held shovels.] Radio-controlled equipment is used in the most dangerous sections. Under the command of an operator at a portable control panel, these machines, made at the Chelyabinsk Tractor-Works, are capable of carrying out about 20 commands that have been incorporated into their program. Work to construct a concrete foundation beneath the reactor is now being carried out in the area of the No 4 power set. [Video shows caterpillar-tracked vehicle moving along a roadway on the power station site; there appears to be no one on board. Clip shows an operator manning controls in the open air. A further shot of the vehicle shows that it has earth-moving equipment fitted at its forward end. The sequence ends with a close shot, then a distant shot, of the damaged power station building.]

Second New Road Planned

LD311951 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 31 May (TASS) -- A new road from the industrial site, where equipment and materials necessary to eliminate the consequences of the accident are prepared, to the Chernobyl AES, was built in an unprecedently short time, the newspaper IZVESTIYA reports today. This road not only enabled the delivery of loads to be speeded up, but also reduced the personal radiation exposure of the drivers.

For 3 days and nights 104 people laid 1 and 1/2 km without interruption. After every 2 hours of work, the builders rested for 4 hours. The schedule was drawn up so that each person worked no more than 6 hours a day. Such a scheme set the pace and at the same time guaranteed safety. Usually in one shift they laid 300-350 tons of asphalt concrete. On the last day it was over 1,500 tons. As IZVESTIYA reports, the government commission has adopted a decision to build another new road. Vehicles carrying a load to the AES and returning from the industrial site will not now travel into Chernobyl: The town will become cleaner. The length of the new section is 3.1 km. The road builders are to carry out earth work with a volume of 32,000 cubic meters and they are to lay 6,000 metric tons of asphalt concrete.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM ON SHORTCOMINGS IN LATVIAN SSR

LD282046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] As already reported, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has examined the question of the work carried out in the Latvian SSR on observance of the requirements of legislation regarding strengthening of the family and raising the family's responsibility for the upbringing of children. A resolution adopted on the question notes that soviets of people's deputies and other state bodies and public organizations of the Latvian SSR have somewhat stepped up their work directed at strengthening the family and raising its responsibility for the upbringing of children. At the same time, this work does not conform to the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. For many local soviet and economic bodies, working collectives and public organizations, concern for overall strengthening of the family and giving it help in fulfilling social functions has not yet become a cause of prime state importance. Measures have been mapped out for eliminating shortcomings in observance of the requirements of legislation concerning strengthening of the family and raising the responsibility of parents for the upbringing of children.

SLYUNKOV ADDRESSES BELORUSSIAN KOMSOMOL PLENUM

PM270952 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS correspondent report: "Style Honed by Action"]

[Text] Minsk, 17 May -- The active participation of young men and women in fulfilling the republic "Intensification" program is one of the main dimensions of the work of Belorussia's Komsomol organizations. Young production workers in Gomel Oblast, for example, are carrying out job certification and making specific suggestions for improving manufacturing processes, enhancing the quality of products, and intensifying the policy of thrift. Komsomol committees have defined approximately 400 subjects for developments aimed at accelerating scientific and technical progress and enhancing production efficiency and set specific targets for innovators and creative youth collectives.

These and other examples of the ability to define one's place in the common cause of reorganizing work style were cited at a Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee plenum held in Minsk on 17 May to discuss the tasks of the republic's Komsomol organizations in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

It was pointed out in the speeches that what has been achieved is just the starting point for the work that lies ahead. In order to turn the young energy of schemes into concrete deeds it is necessary to overcome the inertia, stagnation, and routine that still exist and to renounce actions that lead away from real youth problems.

Komsomol organizations which have played a waiting game with regard to reorganization and which are only slowly improving the ideological, political, labor, and moral education of young men and women were named.

The plenum was addressed by N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

RYABOV ATTENDS CHEMICAL WORKERS DAY MEETING

PM281412 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "To Mark Chemical Workers Day"]

[Text] The chemical industry has become a firm part of our life. Its output is used everywhere, and it determines scientific and technical progress in radio electronics, the construction industry, light industry, and agricultural production. The development and improvement of the chemical industry in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed at a festive meeting devoted to Chemical Workers Day, the professional holiday of workers in the sector. It was held in Moscow on 23 May.

The presidium consisted of Ya. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.G. Afonin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; leaders of ministries and departments; scientists; socialist competition winners; and representatives of the capital's public.

N.V. Lemayev, USSR minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, delivered a report.

The participants in the festive meeting gave assurances that working people in the chemical industry will apply all their energy, knowledge, and experience to the successful fulfillment of targets for the year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

MURAKHOVSKIY CHAIRS ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION MEETING

PM271138 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 May 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Concern for Nature"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Commission for Environmental Conservation and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources was held on 16 May.

It examined progress in the implementation of nature conservation measures in the South Tajik territorial production complex and fulfillment of the commission's previous decision on the matter. It was noted that the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, whose enterprises have the biggest effect on the environment in the region, and the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers have failed to ensure fulfillment of the requisite measures on intensifying environmental conservation and on making rational use of natural resources in the territorial production complex. The discharge of polluted waste water into bodies of water and of insufficiently scrubbed exhaust gases into the atmosphere continues here. The rate of construction of nature conservation facilities by organizations of the Tajik SSR Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways and of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is unsatisfactory. This state of affairs is intolerable, particularly when you consider the shortage of water resources in the area.

In a decision on the matter the commission laid down specific measures to be carried out by interested USSR ministries and department and the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers in order to ensure the speediest qualitative improvement of the state of the environment and utilization of natural resources in the region of the South Tajik territorial production complex.

The commission examined the question of progress in the USSR's implementation of scientific research as part of UNESCO's "Man and Biosphere" program. A wide range of scientific work is being done in our country on all 14 projects in the program. Over 500 institutes and other scientific organizations of the USSR Academy of Sciences and union republic academies and of a number of USSR ministries and departments are participating in them. All the work is being coordinated by the Soviet committee for the UNESCO program "Man and Biosphere." In recent years a whole series of international conferences, symposiums, congresses, and exhibitions has been held in the USSR within the framework of the program. The international scientific public rated highly the first international congress on biosphere reserves which was organized in the USSR in 1983. The work that is being done under the UNESCO "Man and Biosphere" program in the USSR is closely associated with the activity of fraternal socialist countries' scientific centers in this sphere.

Having considered this matter, the commission instructed the USSR Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Science and Technology, and other interested USSR ministries and departments to adopt measures to develop and improve the effectiveness of scientific research in the USSR under the UNESCO "Man and Biosphere" program. There was also an examination of the question of measures to further intensify environmental conservation and improve the utilization of natural resources.

The commission session was chaired by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON 'UNEARNED INCOME' RESOLUTIONS

CPSU Resolution

PM300816 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee: On Measures To Step Up the Struggle Against Unearned Incomes"]

[Text] In a resolution adopted on this question, the CPSU Central Committee notes that working people in the Soviet Union have adopted as their own vital concern the tasks set by the 27th party congress for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and are persistently striving to augment social wealth by means of selfless work in all sectors of the national economy. Soviet people understand well that, in our state, conscientious labor for the people's benefit and the consolidation of socialist ownership are the main source of the motherland's economic and defense might and the growth of every family's material prosperity, an important condition for the communist education of all members of society, and their sacred duty. In the country, constant concern is displayed for boosting the prestige of honest and highly productive labor, rigorously implementing the fundamental principle of socialism "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor," and further stepping up state and public monitoring of the measure of labor and the measure of consumption.

At the same time there are quite a few instances of people obtaining unearned incomes by engaging in embezzlement, speculation, bribe-taking, and other types of illegal activity. Some of them use machines and equipment, means of transportation, housing, fuel, and raw and other materials belonging to the state for profit-making purposes. Enterprises and institutions in trade and in consumer, municipal, and medical services and educational establishments tolerate instances of extortion of additional payments for the provision of services, appropriation of gains, defrauding of citizens, and protectionism. Officials frequently take the path of exploiting their official position for venal purposes. Some Soviet families fail to condemn the desire for money-grubbing and an easy-going attitude toward life.

These ugly phenomena, incompatible with the socialist way of life, run contrary to the interests of working people and cause justified indignation among Soviet citizens. In their appeals to central and local organs they insist that resolute measures be taken to eradicate unearned incomes. The CPSU Central Committee totally supports these demands and believes that radical improvement is needed in the work of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and soviet, economic, and law enforcement organs to eliminate mercenary phenomena.

Perceiving the eradication of unearned incomes, which are alien to the nature of socialism, as an important political, socioeconomic, and educational task, the CPSU Central Committee has instructed union republic Communist Party Central Committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, union and autonomous republic Supreme Soviet Presidiums and Councils of Ministers, local ispolkoms, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, and USSR ministries and departments to elaborate and implement specific measures to step up the struggle against extracting unearned incomes. This work must be conducted actively and uncompromisingly, aiming to ensure that Soviet laws and the demands of social justice are rigorously observed in all sectors of the national economy and in all spheres of activity, and that all channels and loopholes for illegal enrichment at the expense of the state and its citizens are firmly blocked. The party and the people must be roused to struggle against this evil.

The party Central Committee has demanded that the closest attention be devoted to boosting the production of goods in greater demand and expanding the sale of spare parts, construction materials, and domestic fixtures and fittings to the population.

Material and organizational prerequisites must be created within the briefest period of time to satisfy the population's demands for services, primarily services involving repairs to apartments, motor cars, motorcycles, electrical appliances, television sets, radio receivers, and other domestic machines and appliances. The work of enterprises in trade, consumer and medical services, housing and municipal services, hotels, and other enterprises in the services spheres must be improved, and the variety of types and forms of services must be enhanced. Provision must be made for additional measures in this respect in the draft state plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan period, and fuller use must be made of local potential and reserves.

There must be expeditious and specific study of the reasons why shortages of some commodities and services develop and why people are refused hotel accommodation or transportation tickets; effective measures must be taken whenever shortages develop as a result of the inefficiency or irresponsibility of some workers, and all manifestations of indifference and unconcern for people's needs must be resolutely eradicated.

USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic Council of Ministers, local ispolkoms, and leaders of associations, enterprises, institutions, and organizations must introduce strict order in accounting for material assets and comsumption of raw and other materials, must resolutely eradicate all manifestations of lack of control, economic mismanagement, and waste, and must ensure the reliable safekeeping of socialist property. It is necessary to improve labor organization, norm-setting, and remuneration, aiming to ensure that honest, conscientious, and high quality labor is fittingly rewarded.

The CPSU Central Committee deems it necessary to use the full force of Soviet laws and public opinion in the struggle against individuals living beyond their means. Steps must be taken in every single instance involving the extracting of unearned income. Matters must be organized so that bribe-takers, embezzlers of public funds, grafters, pilferers, and others who like making a gain at society's expense become objects of universal scorn and are aware of the inevitable punishment for their deeds. Broader use must be made of the system of declarations and other ways to monitor the legitimacy of citizens' incomes, the practice of severalfold compensation for any loss that has been caused must be more widespread, there must be enhanced property liability for any crimes of profiteering, and taxation practice must be improved. The utilization of housing space in excess of needs must be monitored, and exchange deals involving housing must be regulated. The passport system in cities and population centers must be strengthened. There must be stricter monitoring of the work of kolkhoz markets aimed at eliminating operations by speculators and middlemen. There must be an increase in the significance of trade on commission in the organization of mass sales of commodities in greater demand and in the role of consumer cooperatives in the purchase and sale of agricultural products and articles made from them.

Attention has been drawn to stepping up the efficiency of work by financial organs, departmental auditing and monitoring services, and people's control organs, and also to enhancing the role and importance of workers' control. It is necessary to make fuller use of the rights and potential of labor collectives for the purpose of eradicating unearned incomes.

It is incumbent upon union republic Communist Party Central Committes, party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and primary party organizations to hold officials and leading cadres more strictly responsible for ensuring the safekeeping of the people's wealth against plunder and damage and for eliminating the conditions favoring economic mismanagement, bribe-taking, speculation, extortion, and graft. Party monitoring of the activity of the administration of enterprises, institutions, and organizations in this direction must be stepped up.

In the selection and placement of cadres, particular attention must be paid to political and businesslike qualities and to the moral integrity of workers, and all instances of profit-seeking, abuse of official position, and protection of dishonest persons must be resolutely eliminated. It must be deemed impossible to appoint to leading work persons who have compromised themselves through such actions.

The USSR Prosecutor's Office, the USSR MVD, and the USSR Ministry of Justice have been instructed to ensure the further stepping up of the struggle against embezzlement, bribe-taking, speculation, and other profiteering crimes and the fundamental improvement of preventive work against them. The Prosecutor's Office organs must step up their supervision of the observance of labor, housing, and land legislation and of kolkhoz model rules. The USSR MVD must galvanize the work of the Service for Combatting Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation, the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate, and the Transport Militia so as to bring to light and resolutely eradicate instances of state-owned motor vehicle transport being used for extracting unearned incomes, and also the illegal transportation of passengers and baggage by rail, air, and water transport and private sales of fuel, raw and other materials, spare parts, and articles of industrial production.

Law enforcement organs must constantly rely on the public in all their work and must interact closely with labor collectives. Fuller use must be made of the potential of comrades courts, voluntary people's detachments, crime prevention councils, public stations for the maintenance of law and order, and other public organs in the struggle against unearned incomes and particularly against petty theft and extortion from the population.

Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are called upon to intensify their work to inculcate in every Soviet person profound respect and readiness for selfless labor for the common benefit, reasonable requirements, and implacability toward private ownership mentality and money-grubbing. A central position in ideological and political work must be occupied by the inculcation of the clear understanding that conscientious labor is a most important obligation and a matter of honor for every citizen and that labor alone determines man's position in the collective and in society. The press, television, and radio must wage an active struggle against all violations of the socialist principle of distribution according to labor and manifestations of grabbing and accumulation, and must also subject to resolute public condemnation those who try to give the state less and take more from it in return. All means of propaganda and agitation and of organizational and educational work, the CPSU Central Committee resolution emphasizes, must be used to strengthen people's profound awareness that the struggle against this evil is a matter for each and every person and that every single state or public organ must be involved in it. The organization of large-scale legal education for leading and economic cadres and the entire population must be perceived as an imperative need.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, and the creative unions have been instructed to cooperate actively in the creation of artistic works, movies, and shows helping to nurture among Soviet people lofty moral qualities, respect for labor, honesty, a solicitous attitude toward the wealth of the whole people, and implacability toward parasitism, private ownership mentality, and other antitheses of communist morality.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Justice, the USSR Prosecutor's Office, the USSR Supreme Court, and the USSR MVD, jointly with the USSR Academy of Sciences, have been instructed to organize an in-depth study of the social, economic, legal, and other aspects of the struggle against unearned incomes and the expansion of labor collectives' powers in this respect, and whenever necessary to submit proposals aimed at the further improvement of the relevant legislation.

The USSR Prosecutor's Office and the USSR MVD, jointly with the USSR Ministry of Justice, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and the AUCCTU, have been set the task of implementing additional measures aimed against parasites. Appropriate proposals must be submitted on questions requiring solution.

Supreme Soviet Presidium Resolution

PM301350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has adopted a decree "On Stepping Up the Struggle Against Unearned Income." The decree envisages the following measures: It is laid down that the unauthorized utilization for mercenary purposes of means of transport, machines, or equipment belonging to enterprises, institutes, or organizations will incur an administrative penalty in the form of a fine of up to R100 on citizens and up to R200 on officials, and drivers of means of transport will be fined up to R100 or deprived of their right to drive for up to 1 year with any damage to property to be recompensed.

Avoidance of the submission of the declaration on income produced from craft industries [kustarno-remeslennyy promysel] and other individual labor activity or on other taxable income, and in other cases when the submission of a declaration is envisaged by legislation, or when the declaration is submitted late, or when it includes deliberately distorted figures, will incur an administrative penalty in the form of a caution or a fine of R50-R100.

Cases of such administrative lawbreaking will be examined by administrative commissions of rayispolkoms, gorispolkoms, and city rayispolkoms. Protocols will be drawn up by authorized financial organ officials or militia workers.

The same actions committed after the imposition of an administrative penalty for the same violations will give rise to criminal proceedings and be punishable by corrective work of up to 2 years or a fine of R200-1,000.

Violation of the procedure for engaging in handicrafts and other individual labor activity will incur an administrative penalty in the form of a fine of R50-100 with or without confiscation of the articles produced, means of production, and raw materials.

Engaging in handicrafts or any individual labor activity which is specially prohibited after an administrative penalty has been incurred for the same violation will entail criminal proceedings and be punishable by corrective work of up to 2 years or a fine of R200-1,000 with confiscation of the articles produced, means of production, and raw materials.

Engaging on a considerable scale or with the use of hired labor in handicrafts or any individual labor activity which is specially prohibited, or such work being carried out by a person previously convicted of engaging in prohibited forms of individual labor activity, will be punishable by up to 5 years imprisonment with confiscation of property.

The buying-up at state or cooperative stores of bread, flour, groat crops, or other foodstuffs to provide feed for livestock and poultry, or the feeding of livestock and poultry with bread, flour, groat crops, or other foodstuffs bought up in stores, will incur an administrative penalty in the form of a fine of R50-100.

The same actions committed after the imposition of an administrative penalty for the same violations, or committed systematically, or committed on a large scale, will entail criminal proceedings and be punishable by corrective work of up to 2 years or a fine of R100-500.

The following amendments and additions have been made to USSR legislation: Article 1 of the USSR Supreme Presidium Decree of 20 February 1962 "On Stepping Up Criminal Responsibility for Bribe-taking" has been edited as follows: The receipt of bribes in any form whatsoever by an official in person or through an intermediary for the fulfillment or nonfulfillment in the interests of the briber of any action which the official would or could carry out by use of his service position will be punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment with confiscation of property.

The same actions committed under a prior arrangment by a group of persons, or committed repeatedly, or combined with extortion of bribes or large-scale bribe-taking, will be punishable by 5-15 years imprisonment with confiscation of property.

The actions covered by sections one and two of this article, if committed by an official in a senior position, or an official with a previous conviction for bribery, or an official who has taken bribes on a particularly large scale, will be punishable by 8-15 years imprisonment with confiscation of property and with or without exile [ssylka] of 2-5 years; and, in particularly aggravating circumstances, by the death penalty with confiscation of property.

Articles 1 and 2 of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree of 3 December 1982 "On Stepping Up the Struggle Against Petty Theft of State or Public Property" have been edited as follows: 1. It shall be laid down that a person committing petty theft of state or public property, should his actions not entail criminal proceedings, shall be subject to administrative liability in the form of a fine of R20-200, or to corrective work for 1-2 months with pay docked by 20 percent, or to measures of social influence with the damage to property to be recompensed.

2. In addition to being subject to administrative liablity, criminal proceedings, or the measures of social influence applied to them, persons committing embezzlement of state or public property shall forfeit all types of bonsuses for a period to be laid down by the management in agreement with the trade union committee (trade union bureau) at enterprises, instituitions, or organizations, their structural subunits, or team soviets. They shall also forfeit rewards based on the results of the year's work and privileged travel passes to rest homes or sanitoriums; and they may be downgraded on housing lists at the proposal of a labor collective submitted to the management of an enterprise, institution, or organization with the agreement of the trade union committee.

Corresponding changes concerning the intensification of the struggle against unearned income have been made to certain other pieces of Soviet legislation.

The decree goes into effect 1 July 1986.

Union republic Supreme Soviet Presidiums have been instructed to bring union republic legislation into line with the decree.

QUALITY CONTROL BODY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON TASKS

LD221008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] In accordance with a party and government decision, state control of the quality of goods produced is being introduced at many of the country's enterprises. Our correspondent interviewed (Vladimir Ivanovich Sashnikov), deputy head of the State Inspection and Territorial Organs Administration of the USSR State Committee for Standards [Gosstandart]. [Begin recording] [Sashnikov] In the decision adopted recently by the party and government on this question, state attestation [priyemka] from January 1987, is to be introduced at 740 associations and enterprises of 28 ministries and departments. These are enterprises that, in the final analysis, determine the scientific-technical progress in various areas of the national economy.

[Unidentified correspondent] (Vladimir Ivanovich), tell me, what does this control by Gosstandart consist of?

[Sashnikov] Special organs of state attestation under Gosstandart are to be introduced at enterprises and associations. The attestation of products is to be carried out according to mandates signed by the head of the technical control department of the enterprise under control. In cases where, for one reason or other, the produce is not accepted at the first presentation by state attestation, a second presentation for attestation is carried out by the chief engineer or director of the association or enterprise. In this way the enterprise's management responsibility for the quality of the goods produced increases sharply.

The fact these organs are directly subject to Gosstandart helps to solve the second chief problem: To have an effective influence on the suppliers of raw materials, materials, and assembly components. There are good preconditions for this. These consist of a widely developed network of territorial organs of Gosstandart, which, at a signal following state attestation, will immediatley call in the products of related enterprises for a quality check, regardless of their territorial situation. And not only for checking, but for the relevant adoption of most effective measures to put an end to and prevent the supplies of poor quality raw materials, material, and assembly components. [end recording]

MOSCOW CELEBRATES BORDER GUARDS DAY

KGB's Ivanov Interviewed

LD282019 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0815 GMT 28 May 86

[Interview with Lieutenant General Vladimir Stepanovich Ivanov, head of the USSR KGB Border Troops Political Directorate, by unidentified correspondent, on the occasion of Border Guards Day -- live or recorded; from the "Time, Events, People" program]

[Correspondent] We know that the border troops, which were created by Lenin's decree 68 years ago, perform a special role in protecting our border. Vladimir Stepanovich, what effect does the complexity of the contemporary international climate, the military-political situation, have the service of the Border Guards?

[Ivanov] Our borders have long since been described as a long and invisible front in the struggle against the subversive aspirations of imperialism. The complexity of the present military-political situation in the world increases even further our responsibility for protecting the border. In intensifying their intellignece activity and attempting to shatter Soviet society from within, the special organs of certain capitalist countries, and especially the United States, are persistently seeking channels for the illegal transfer of agents, means for espionage, terror, and ideological subversion. They persistently sound out the firmness of the protection of many sections of the border, check the vigilance of the Border Guards and test their ideological and moral steadfastness. The emissaries of the Western special services have recently been undertaking increasingly sophisticated actions to undermine the authority and compromise the role of the Border Guards, and to whip up tension in the border areas of our neighbors.

Here is one of the latest examples. Foreign tourists one after the other were filing past an inspector, Sergeant Igor Krimashev. The border guard paid attention to certain passengers. A more thorough inspection confirmed that the conclusions of the observant border guard were correct. The foreign visitors were attempting to bring into the USSR in special belts a large batch of anti-Soviet literature. For this reason the instruction of the party congress was listened to with understanding on the border: Meet the requirements that are asked for; show vigilance, endurance, and firmness in the struggle against any encroachments upon the Soviet state and social structure. For us this means working even more steadfastly on the organization of security service, raising combat preparedness and discipline among all the structural links of the troops.

[Correspondent] Precisely how do you see the tasks of the political organs of the border troops today?

[Ivanov] Through the purposeful explanation of the material, decisions, and ideas of the party congress and through new approaches to their implementation, a favorable climate has been created for the further perfection, and in a number of cases also the restructuring, of many aspects of the troops' work. Of course, the possibilities are virtually inexhaustable and they can be seen also in the activation of the human factor. The troops are now being joined by highly educated officers and by conscripts with secondary and technical education. This makes it possible to carry out at a more rapid rate the tasks of mastering complex machinery and weapons and to work out more efficient methods for the organization and the performance of service. Total standardization in combat parts at outposts, for ships, and in certain other subunits is being put on the agenda. The strengthening in servicemen of a precise class ideological position -- the very basis of political vigilance -- occupies an important position in the activity of the command of the political cadres and party organizations.

[Correspondent] The young men of whom you are now speaking are only 19 and 20 years old, and suddenly they bear this enormous responsibility of defending the borders of an enormous country. And it must be said that they are faced by professionals, not by dilettantes.

[Ivanov] Of course. We have every reason to be proud of our people. By stopping the subversive activity of the opponent, they are defending the country in a worthy fashion, as well as our communist ideals and the Soviet way of life. The Communists who are in the thick of the servicemen are not carrying out eye-catching work, but work which sometimes is not subject to account, which is in general the living tissue of party life. Their personal selflessness in performing their serviceman's duty, their principledness, moral purity, preparedness at any moment to come to assistance unites servicemen's collectives into a solid monolith capable of resisting any difficulties. Party influence on the course of socialist competition is also rising. By Border Guards Day, two-thirds of the personnel had shown high levels of success in their combat and political training. Every fifth outpost and one-third of the ships and border crossing points and other subunits are described as "excellent." In the vanguard of the competitors are the border units commanded by the Communist officers Comrades Filipov, Gritsan, Velikanov, Yeremin, and Mayorov. On the marine border, the flagships of the competition are the border ships "26th CPSU Congress," "Kirov," "Yan Berzin," and "Zabaykalye." Among the outposts are the Kizhevatov, Leonov, Vysyukhno, Spekov outposts and others.

[Correspondent] Vladimir Stepanovich. You have now mentioned certain specific subunits of troops, and I immediately began to think: How are they feeling now? For it is their holiday and you cannot leave your service.

[Ivanov] Yes, the number of details on the border and of guard ships at sea does not, of course, decrease on Border Guards Day or on any other holiday. This is the fate of military people. Along with the servicemen in outposts and on ships, at border crossing points, Border Guards Day is being marked by thousands of members of voluntary people's militia, operational Komsomol youth detachments, young friends of the Border Guards who form the second line of the protection of the Soviet borders. Every seventh violator of the state border and of the border regulations is detained here.

Today we express our gratitude to local party, soviet and komsomol organs and to public organizations that help carry out the task of service, education, improvement of living conditions and the morale of personnel. I would like to say some very cordial words about the relatives and near ones of our soldiers, sailors, ensigns, warrant officers, and officers. Your constant concern and attention, comrades, strengthen the combat spirit of the troops and triple the strength of the Border Guards. In marking their holidays, the watchmen of the border give an assurance to the party and the government that they will fulfill the instructions of the 27th CPSU Congress, that they will always be in a state of combat readiness and defend reliably the creative labor of the Soviet people. They see this as their lofty vocation, their patriotic and international duty.

An entire range of measures are carried out on the state border directed toward expanding economic, commerical, cultural, and other ties with foreign countries; at the same time, the state border is a front in the struggle against imperialist intelligence, spies and subversives, smugglers, and against ideological subversion by the enemy. Within the overall system of guaranteeing state security, the border service is necessary to the highest degree, it is important, responsible, and honored. At the same time it is difficult, at times very tense, and requires that a person give to the full of his knowledge, capabilities, and physical and moral strength. Yesterday's builders and grain growers, steelworkers and machine operators, schoolchildren and students, young people beginning their lives every year stand shoulder to shoulder in combat formation as Border Guards. They stand there to execute precisely the sacred duty and honorable obligation of the Soviet citizen to defend the country against any attempts by imperialism to put a brake on our peaceful and creative life.

The birth, formation, and development of the border troops are inextricably linked with the activity of the Communist Party, with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the very great proletarian revolutionary and thinker, organizer of the Communist Party and founder of the Soviet state. The party and Lenin laid the foundations for the political, economic and military significance of guarding the state border and defined the tasks of the Border Guards. For 68 years now the border troops have been fulfilling them successfully and demonstrating through their deeds their devotion to the cause of communism, their loyalty to the socialist homeland.

Suffice it to enumerate just some of the glorious combat chronciles of the troops: They tell of the courage of the border troops who completely routed the remainder of the White Guard, basmachi, and other anti-Soviet nationalist group in the border zones. They tell of the failure of the military adventure of Japanese militarism of Lake Khasan, where the border troops for the first time gave a worthy rebuff to the invaders, and of much else. The prewar period of the service activity of the Border Guards was a school of courage and ideological tempering, a kind of of prelude to the formidable battles of wartime. The combat qualities of the servicemen of the border were displayed with unprecedented force in the harsh years of the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet border guards fearlessly fought the fascists along the entire length of the border, from the Barents to the Black Sea. Not one outpost left the unit without an order. Each of them was literally a fortress -- the enemy managed to get around, to surround the post, or destroy it completly, but it could not force the Border Guards to lay down their arms. Communists fought in the very foremost ranks. The fiery and profound words "Communists to the fore" resounded like the war cry inspiring feast. The newspaper PRAVDA wrote on 24 June 1941: The Soviet border troops fought like lions; they fought hand to hand and only across their dead bodies could the enemy move forward. Along with the servicemen of the Soviet Army the border troops fought as part of the Army in the field and in partisan detachments. They displayed steadfastness and fearlessness, determination and herosim in defending the hero cities, the Soviet polar area, and the Transcaucausus; in the battles of the Volga and for Kursk; in the liberation of Belgrade, Vienna, and Prague; in the stroming of Budapest and Berlin; and in the defeat of the Japanese Kwantug Army. Soviet border troops also worked heroically within u subversive and intelligence groups behind the enemy's rear; the activity of the border troops in protecting the rear of the Soviet troops from enemy agents was appraised highly.

Currently, border troops are responsible for many new and specific tasks. The party's directive on ensuring the inviolability of the USSR state borders was expessed precisely in the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. This matter is viewed in close association with strengthening the defense capability of the country, with the need decisively cut off any kind of subversive activity and to expose the hostile plots of the secret services of imperialist states against the Soviet Union. Today's violators of the border border, spies and subversives, undergo prolonged training under the guidance of experienced intelligence men; they are trained in methods of gathering various intelligence information, in reconnaissance and observations, covert photography and forging documents.

Enemy agents master the art of subversion, methods of secret communications, and modern kinds of fire-arms; they train for long-distance marches and practice overcoming water obstacles and parachuting. It is not a simple task to discover and arrest such trained scouts. It requires revolutionary vigilance, an enhanced sense of responsibility, great professional skills, and the craft of a Chekist of the border servicemen.

Virtually every day the Soviet people hospitably and cordially receive guests from various countries of the world. The Border Guards are the first to meet them. Among hundreds of thousands of people coming to us with open hearts and good intentions there are some who are not above using their trips for intelligence purposes, to insinuate their ideological wastepaper across the border or to engage in political business. This is precisely why the contemporary Border Guard is not only a soldier bearing arms, executing a combat task, but also an ideological fighter, whose activity is of a political nature.

The Border Guards have everything necessary in order to successfully carry out the tasks entrusted to them. They are equipped with modern arms and special equipment. The troops have excellent personnel, with a high level of political, military, and special training. More than 90 percent of the officers are Communists. They lead the border troops with a word of inspiration and by personal example. In any section, on border duty or an reconnaissance for border violators, on exercise, everywhere and always the Communists show themselves to be models in the execution of the soldier's duty and we rightly call them the conscience of the military collective. The present generation of border guards has inherited the priceless moral-political and combat qualities of their fathers. These qualities are specifically expressed in numerous instances of seizure of border violators, of contraband, and of ideologically harmful literature; in the further improvement of the Border Guards' skills and combat readiness; in their excellent knowledge, care for, and skillful use of weapons, military equipment, and technology; and their desire to make the year of the 27th congress a year of excellent service, study, and discipline. In the forefront of those in competition are border units and maritime units, border posts, ships and regimental command posts commanded by officers Vesan, Vasilyev, Zhdunov, Burkreyev, Timofeyev, Filipov, Panchenko, Bityulskiy, Yerlin, Mishurov, and many others. We understand very well that for all their success in guarding the border and for their combat political training the troops are obliged to the Communist Party, its Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, which constantly keep the matters of improving the guarding of the borders at the center of attention.

The Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th party congress, which was delivered by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, says: We are convinced that Soviet security officers and fighter-Border Guards will always be equal to the demands that are made of them, and will display vigilance, self-possession, and firmness in the struggle against any kind of enroachments on our state and social system. The essence of party leadership in the activity of Soviet security officers and fighter-Border Guards is clearly expressed in this formulation, capacious and profound in content, and in other clauses and conclusions of the congress. In our political and organizational work we have an example that we can follow: The activities of the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo are models of the Leninist style of work at the sharp turning point in the life of our country. With their entire life and activity they teach us to live in the Leninist way, to work in the Leninist way and to carry out in the Leninist way one's official and public duty to the party, the homeland, and the people.

The work ties between the Border Guards and the local population are strengthening and developing with every passing year. The number of voluntary people's patrols is growing. Their assistance in protecting the border is becoming stronger. A significant number of border violators are detained with the help of local inhabitants. The slogan -- "The whole of the people guard the USSR's borders" -- has become an important principle in the organization of the protection of the homeland's boundaries.

Today every outpost, ship, and regimental command post have their chiefs who help the command and the political bodies carry out the task of turning border subunits into a center of border service and party-political work. This is why we are deeply indebted to party and local soviet bodies; to all working people of border republics, krays, and oblasts; and to figures of science and culture for their constant help to Border Guards in protecting the border and for the fact that this work is considered by them as a task of great political importance. Fighters of the Army and fleet give invaluable help to Border Guards. In maintaining and developing close ties with their combat friends, Border Guards acquire their combat experience and all that is best and foremost in training and education.

On this festive day we give deep thanks and a tribute of especial gratitude to veterans of Border Guard troops, to those who began their glorious history and who brought glory to the troops with their selfless service and heroic deeds. It is they, people who consecrated all of their conscious life to border service, made wise by great life and service experience, who are carrying out multifaceted military and patriotic work with the young generation. It is they who call on the youth to loyalty to communist ideals and to the traditions of Soviet security officers, and to go to the most difficult sectors of service.

Thank you, our combat comrades. Good health to you and great successes! Esteemed comrades, on public holidays every Soviet person, and every Soviet fighter, feels particularly keenly what great good fortune it is to feel oneself an active citizen of the country of Soviets, with full rights to work and to create, for the sake of the common good, in the interests of each and all, in the name of the triumph of communist ideals. At such a time we are all especially deeply aware of the greatness of that force that joins the peoples of the Soviet Union and organizes and inspires them to build communism. That force is our Communist Party, the wise leader, the combat vanguard of the Soviet people. We assure the party of loyalty to its aims, and of readiness to persistently fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and to vigilantly and reliably protect the state border of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Demichev Attends Meeting

PM281544 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general headline: "For Defenders of the Soviet Borders"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow working people, personnel of the USSR KGB Border Guards, and servicemen of the capital's garrison devoted to Border Guards Day was held in Moscow on 27 May.

In the presidium were P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Army General N.P. Yemokhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; A.N. Soshnikov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; military leaders; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations; and veterans of the border guards. The meeting was addressed by Army General V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guards and deputy chairman of the USSR KGB.

KGB's Matrosov Addresses Meeting

LD272235 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A solemn meeting of representatives of the working people of Moscow, the personnel of the USSR KGB Border Guards, and servicemen of the Moscow Garrison, devoted to Border Guards Day, was held in Moscow today.

In the presidium were Comrade Demichev, military leaders, representatives of party, local soviet and public organizations, and border guard veterans.

Army General Matrosov, chief of the Border Guards of the USSR KGB, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB, spoke at the meeting. He noted that the border guards are fulfilling the requirements ofthe 27th CPSU Congress and will continue to reliably protect the sacred borders of their socialist fatherland.

LIZICHEV ATTENDS SEMINAR ON PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

PM191420 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report; "All-Union Seminar"]

[Text] The Communist Party will continue to do everything necessary to ensure that Soviet people combine their love for the motherland of October and pride in the historic achievements of the world's first socialist state with proletarian socialist internationalism. This was said at an all-union seminar on the theme "The 27th CPSU Congress on Improving the Military-Patriotic Education of the Soviet People" which opened in Moscow on 14 May.

The reports of Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, F.D. Bobkov, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB, V.I. Zarubin, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, and others emphasized that the military-patriotic education of the Soviet people and the molding of their readiness to defend the socialist fatherland remain an important task of ideological educational work. The all-union seminar continues.

SHKADOV ATTENDS VUZ MILITARY TRAINING CONFERENCE

PM211332 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 86 Second Edition p 2

[Colonel Yu. Pronko report: "Training Methods Conference"]

[Text] The state of military discipline in military training establishments and the goals of strengthening it stemming from the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress were the subject of a training methods conference of the leading staff of VUZ.

The report by Colonel General D. Litovtsev, chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense Main Directorate for Military Training Establishments, and the speeches by Comrades V. Nedelin, S. Varichenko, G. Dolnikov, A. Kosov, A. Khyupenen, V. Danilov, and others analyzed the state of high discipline in VUZes and outlined ways of strengthening it.

Army General I. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for cadres, took part in the conference session.

VOLOSHIN, SNETKOV PROMOTED TO ARMY GENERALS

LD080229 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has decreed that the service rank of Army General be conferred on Colonel General Ivan Makarovich Voloshin and on Colonel General Boris Vasilyevich Snetkov.